Second Series, No.32

Tuesday, March 22, 1960
Chaitra 2, 1882 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Tenth Session
(Second Lok Sabha)

सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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GMGIPND—LS-II—58 (Ai)LSD—16-4-60—950.

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, March 22, 1960/Chaitra 2 1882 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Former French Possessions in India

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*997. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Shri H. N. Mukerjee:
Shri Prabhat Kar:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 260 on the 24th November, 1959 and state the latest position regarding the *de jure* transfer of former French possessions in India?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): There has been no further progress in this matter and the question of the ratification of the Treaty of Cession is still pending with the Government of France. No firm date has yet been fixed for discussion of this issue in the French National Assembly. Government continue to bring this to the notice of the Government of France on all suitable occasions.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: In his recent statement, the hon. Prime Minister said on 17th March that,

"I hope that even before the *de jure* transfer takes place or not, we shall be able to put an end to this business."

May I know what methods are going to be adopted to put an end to this business?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): That is a matter for legal and other considerations. I cannot go into details. We are considering the matter.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What are the disabilities imposed upon the citizens of the former French possessions by not having the *de jure* transfer and what steps are Government taking to overcome those disabilities?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Disabilities on whom? On the people of those areas?

Shri D. C. Sharma: Yes.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is not so much a question of disabilities, but a different system, which does not fit in with the system elsewhere in India. I do not think there are any particular disabilities on them. Sometimes, whether it is judicial or other systems, they follow their own procedures.

Shri A. M. Tariq: May I know if at any time the French Government told our Ambassador in France about the ratification of this agreement?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: One disability, if I may revert to the last question, is that they are not directly or indirectly represented in Parliament.

Regarding Shri Tariq's question, yes; on many occasions, the Ministers of the French Government—I do not

say formally the French Government—have said that this matter will be proceeded with soon.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that no date for the ratification of the Treaty of Cession has yet been fixed, nor has it been discussed in the French National Assembly, may I know whether the hon. Prime Minister proposes to discuss this matter with Gen. de Gaulle on his way back when he visits France?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am always unable to say what I will discuss with any Head of State. It is not certain that I shall go there.

Technical Committee for Production of Fertilizers

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*999. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri Madhusudan Rao:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri N. R. Muniswamy:
Shri Karni Singhji:
Shri Damani:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 353 on the 27th November, 1959 and state:

(a) the nature of progress made so far by the Technical Committee for the production of fertilizers; and

(b) whether the Committee has since submitted its report?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). Apart from its reports on Andhra Pradesh and Assam, the Committee has submitted its report on Rajasthan. It has visited Madhya Pradesh and the report is expected shortly. The Committee has yet to study and report on the other sites in the country.

Shri D. C. Sharma: It has been stated very often that the intention of the Government is to have one fertiliser factory in every State. May I know if this Technical Committee will be able to submit its recommendations in regard to that proposal before the third Five Year Plan comes into being?

Shri Satish Chandra: In many States, fertiliser factories are already there or are being set up. The remaining States are being covered by this committee. Out of these also, there are one or two States which are preparing their own reports and they think that they can set up a fertiliser factory in collaboration with some other parties.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if in the matter of the setting up of these fertiliser factories, the Central Government is not going to have a uniform policy and it is going to allow each State to go in its own way? If so, may I know what are going to be the repercussions of this on fertiliser production?

Shri Satish Chandra: Under the Industrial Policy Resolution, the production of fertilisers is not reserved for the public or the central sector. It can be set up even by private parties. There is no inconsistency in this; we are following a policy laid down in the Industrial Policy Resolution.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: May I know whether this scheme of putting up one fertiliser factory in every State is based on the availability of natural resources, the area covered by the State or the population, or is it only based on the number of States? May I know whether U.P. will be having one or two fertiliser factories and if so, in what parts of the State?

Shri Satish Chandra: The setting up of fertiliser factories will primarily depend on the availability of resources, water, power, raw materials and so on. All those possibilities are being explored. It is our desire to set up a fertiliser factory as far as possible in each State with a view to make distribution easier.

That aspect is kept in mind and studies are being made.

श्री पद्म देव : यूनियन टेरिटरी हिमाचल प्रदेश में जहां बहुत सा रा-मैटीरियल अवेलेबल है, क्या वहां के लिये भी कोई फरटिलाइजर फैक्टरी खोली जायेगी ?

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : मैंने अभी सुना नहीं है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में कोयले की खानें हैं या वहां तेल निकला है जोकि फरटिलाइजर प्रोडक्शन के रा-मैटीरियल होते हैं । लेकिन नंगल फैक्टरी से हिमाचल की सब जरूरियात पूरी हो सकेंगी ।

Shri Basumatari: May I know whether the fertiliser factory to be established in Assam will be in the private sector or the public sector and if it is to be in the private sector, to whom it will be given?

Shri Satish Chandra: It has been decided to set up a fertiliser factory at Namrup in Nahorkatiya region. It may be a Central Government project, because the State has not got sufficient resources for the purpose. But if a private party takes it over, we shall be happy.

Shri Raghunath Singh: In view of the fact that there is a huge deposit of raw material in the constituency of Tyagiji, may I know whether U.P. is going to have a fertiliser factory?

Mr. Speaker: Are we going into every detail?

Shri Satish Chandra: I am not aware of any special availability of raw materials in Dehra Dun. But we are exploring the possibilities of setting up a fertiliser factory wherever possible in U.P. also.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: It is reported that the Committee had recommended for Rajasthan Hanumangarh as the site for the location of the fertiliser factory. May I know, apart from gypsum, what are the raw materials being utilised in that factory?

Shri Satish Chandra: Gypsum is a very important raw material for the production of ammonium sulphate. As far as other raw materials are concerned, there are lignite mines very near the site. If the development of the lignite mines in Rajasthan is included in the plan, the setting up of a fertiliser factory would be very much easier. Otherwise, coal will have to be transported either from Madhya Pradesh or Bihar. The matter is under consideration at present.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: May I know the names of the remaining States where there are no fertilizer factories? How long will it take to establish factories there? Secondly, there are so many States, some big some small. May I know whether it is the policy of the Government to establish one factory in every State irrespective of the area or, according to the area of the State, there will be more than one factory in some States?

Shri Satish Chandra: It is true that the fertilizer factories should be set up according to the demand in each area. We are aiming at present that, as far as possible, there should be one fertilizer factory in each State. While there may be surplus production in one area there may be greater demand in another area and in that case fertilizer will have to be transported from one place to another.

Shri Tyagi: What is the logic in saying there should be one fertilizer factory in each State? I could not understand it. One could understand the statement that fertilizer factories should be established at places where raw materials are available. But I could not understand the logic behind the suggestion one fertilizer factory in every State. Is it a political matter or what?

Shri Satish Chandra: The logic is that the distribution of the finished

product should be easier. Fertilizer is a bulk commodity and has to be transported in lakhs of tons from one place to another. If the fertilizer factories are set up near the consuming centres it is easier to meet the demand of the cultivators at the proper time.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that in reply to an earlier question the hon. Minister has stated that the proposed fertilizer factory near Naharkatiya oil fields will be in the public sector, why is it that the Minister has stated that the Government would be happy if some private agency takes it up? Is there any change in the decision of the Government, or the policy of the Government, in this respect?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): There is no change in the policy which we have adopted in the case of Assam. The Assam Government is thinking of setting up one or two other plants like carbon black etc. and they are in consultation with some private parties. The State Government themselves were thinking whether the same party would also participate in the setting up of the fertilizer plant. In that case, the Assam Government will be the majority shareholder. This is one of the proposals which the State Government is thinking of. Therefore, the Deputy Minister replied in that way. But nothing has so far been decided. We hope we will be able to take a final decision before the end of next month.

Shri Basumatari: Which is the company with which the Government of India or the Assam Government is negotiating for the establishment of a fertilizer factory?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: We are not aware of the details. As I said, the State Government has been discussing this.

Export of Shoes

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*1001. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Karni Singhji:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:
Shri Dinesh Singh:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.S.S.R., German Democratic Republic and Poland have been supplied shoes according to the orders placed by them up to date;

(b) if not, what are the difficulties faced;

(c) whether there has been any change in the price structure; and

(d) which States in India are the main suppliers?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). As supplies against old orders are being made, fresh orders are received. Some delays have taken place due to difficulties experienced in organising shoe-makers to manufacture to prescribed standards. On the whole, customers are satisfied with the performance of suppliers.

(c) Prices are negotiated for each contract;

(d) U.P., Bombay and Delhi.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the supply is adequate? Because, in the last session we were informed that a very little quantity was supplied.

Shri Satish Chandra: No, lakhs of shoes have been supplied. If the hon. Member wants, I could give the figures. I have got a statement with me of the shoes supplied to USSR year after year. We shipped about 5,49,600 pairs in 1957, 3,43,000 pairs in 1958 and over 5,00,000 pairs in 1959. So, these are being supplied and fresh orders are being received.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whe.her any consignment was refused beceause the quality was poor?

Shri Satish Chandra: That is a very old case. There was some difficulty about the initial supplies to Poland about two years ago, and questions have been answered several times on the floor of the House.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: In view of the fact that now we are in a position to export finished goods, is Government considering the question of banning the export of raw hides so that we may produce our own finished goods and export and earn more foreign exchange?

Shri Satish Chandra: I said on the previous question day that the export of raw hides and skins, except raw goat skin, is banned. At the present moment we are exporting only tanned hides and skins.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: Is it a fact that before the shoes are despatched to USSR there are two checks—the first check by the representative of the State Trading Corporation, who rejects about 10 per cent of the goods supplied and, secondly, by the representative of the consignee, that is USSR Government, where again another ten per cent is rejected—and after these two checks when the shoes were despatched 30 per cent of it was rejected by the USSR and the rejected goods were not sent back to us though we have paid for it? Was there any lacuna in the agreement which made it impossible for us to get the rejected articles from Moscow, though we have paid for it?

Shri Satish Chandra: There cannot be any percentage of rejection fixed in advance. When shoes are received from the small producers they are inspected and if some defects are noticed they are rejected. There is no fixed percentage for it. If there is some defect in manufacture or the quality of leather, that particular shoe is rejected and is returned to the fabricator.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: The Minister has not replied to my question. The shoes that were rejected by the USSR have not been sent back to India, though we have paid for it. Should we not get it back?

Shri Satish Chandra: All that has been supplied to the USSR has been paid for.

Shri Subodh Hansda: The Minister has stated that the main suppliers are from three States and West Bengal is one of the States. May I know the number of pairs of shoes that have been supplied by West Bengal during the year?

Shri Satish Chandra: I said Uttar Pradesh, Bombay and Delhi. I did not mention Bengal at all.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether the State Trading Corporation has made up the losses that were incurred by them in their previous shipments of shoes to the USSR?

Shri Satish Chandra: The hon. Member is asking for very detailed information. Obviously, when the STC makes some supplies it does not do so at a loss.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: My question was.....

Mr. Speaker: I know the hon. Member's question. The hon. Minister has also followed it. If he wants a particular detail, he might put a question later on, after giving notice.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: By these shipments have they been able to make up the loss....

Mr. Speaker: That is a detail which I am not going to allow except by a separate question.

Shri Nagi Reddy: May I know whether the STC is the only agency which is supplying shoes or are there other agencies also?

Shri Satish Chandra: Mainly the supplies are made by the STC. They get them through the National Small Industries Corporation. There have been one or two parties in Delhi which also suplied small quantities of fancy shoes and children's shoes when there was a demand. These supplies have also been canalised through the STC.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: Why has the supply gone down in the year 1958? The statement says that the supply has gone down from five lakhs to three lakhs. Why is it so?

Shri Satish Chandra: It is not a question of reduction in demand or supply. What happens is that when orders are received the manufacturing programme is drawn up and as and when we are able to get them from the fabricators they are passed on. Sometimes it may happen that the shoes manufactured towards the end of a calendar year are actually despatched in the beginning of the succeeding year. That may account for the shortfall.

Demarcation of Indo-Pakistan Border

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*1002. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the border between India and East Pakistan has since been demarcated according to the latest agreement between the Governments of two countries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri J. N. Hazarika): (a) and (b). Progress of demarcation in accordance with the decisions of the Indo-East Pakistan Border Conference of October, 1959 is set out in the statement placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

At the Indo-East Pakistan Border Conference of October, 1959, the Governments of India and Pakistan agreed that the boundary should be demarcated as early as administratively possible.

2. While the two Governments reaffirmed their determination to implement the Nehru-Noon agreement in full, it was agreed that all preliminary work short of actual work in the field should be undertaken by both sides so that demarcation to implement the Nehru-Noon Agreement could me carried out expenditiously as soon as the requisite legal procedures were devised. Work preliminary to ground demarcation has been in progress in respect of the areas in question. The Supreme Court of India delivered its opinion on March 14, 1960, on the legal procedures necessary to implement some of the clauses of the Nehru-Noon Agreement.

3. At the Indo-East Pakistan Border Conference of October, 1959, the disputes relating to the Pathania Forest, the Kushiyara villages and Tukergram were settled. The Directors of Land Records & Surveys, Assam and East Pakistan have drawn up a programme for completing demarcation in these areas by the end of May, 1960. Actual work is progressing satisfactorily. The Conference also settled the disputes relating to the West Bengal-East Pakistan boundary along the Mahananda, Barung and Karatoa rivers. The Directors of Land Records and Surveys West Bengal and East Pakistan have drawn up a programme for demarcation in these areas.

4. The overall position as regards demarcation of the Indo-East Pakistan boundary upto 31-1-1960 is as follows:—

Sector	*Length of the boundary (miles)*		
	Total	Demarcation completed	Yet to be completed
West Bengal—East Pakistan	1350		
(—)	78 (fluid boundary)		
	1272	1090	182
Assam—East Pakistan	620	294	326
Tripura—East Pakistan	522	135	387
	2492		
(—)	78		
	2414	1519	895

Shri S. M. Banerjee: From the statement it is found that at the Indo-East Pakistan Border Conference of October, 1959, the disputes relating to the Patharia Forest and Tukergram were settled. May I know whether the hon. Prime Minister is aware that about the five villages there is a case going on in the Supreme Court and, if so, whether action is going to be taken despite the fact that the case is in the Supreme Court?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): In Patharia Forest no final demarcation had been agreed at at that Conference. Certain principles had been laid down in regard to those five villages. Actual demarcation according to those principles has not yet taken place. They are still talking to each other. So I cannot say even in regard to that matter whether in the actual demarcation there will be five or four villages or three or two villages. I cannot say that definitely But obviously whatever future steps we may have to take in regard to any change in the borders they have to keep in line with the advice of the Supreme Court. I cannot say where that advice fits in. But we cannot ignore that advice and we do not wish to ignore it, of course.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know if it is a fact that the joint conference that was due to be held at Dacca in February, 1960 between the Indian and Pakistani officials did not take place and, if so, the reasons thereof?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not quite remember about the joint conference. I have no recollection about it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Since it is stated that the Supreme Court of India delivered its opinion on the 14th March, 1960 and it has raised a constitutional point, may I know whether it is a fact that the Chief Minister of West Bengal met the hon. Prime Minister and expressed his opinion about it? If so, may I know the reaction of the hon. Prime Minister and whether he had any talk with him?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have frequently talks with the Chief Minister and there was some brief reference. I do not think I had any particular talks because there was nothing to talk about. Obviously when the Supreme Court gives an opinion that opinion is a firm opinion for us. There the matter ends. What other talk could we have?

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that the demarcation of the Indo-Pak border is done according to the Radcliffe Award and, if so, whether the legal procedure suggested in the judgment of the Supreme Court on Berubari Union is going to affect the interpretation that the two countries have put on the Radcliffe Award?

Mr. Speaker: The award is final.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The Supreme Court was requested by us to give us their advice as to what should be done in regard to procedures to be followed. They have given their advice that the procedure should be a formal amendment of the Constitution. They have not gone into the merits, naturally, but into the pro-

cedures. We have to follow that procedure wherever that point arises.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May we take it that the Government are going to get the Constitution amended as advised by the Supreme Court?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: What more can I say? We shall follow the Supreme Court's advice wherever it applies fully.

Shri Amjad Ali: May I know whether before the finality of the matter the West Bengal Assembly shall be taken into confidence and whether its wishes shall be respected?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Everything is taken into consideration.

Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav: May I know whether the fluid boundary of 78 miles in the West Bengal sector will be finalised soon?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Which boundary?

Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav: Some 78 miles have been shown as fluid boundary in the statement.

Mr. Speaker: Apart from these villages?

Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav: 78 miles.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: In the statement we have given about the fluid boundary.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know what exactly the boundary is.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It has been or will be demarcated in accordance with the agreement. It depends on the change of rivers and all that.

Selika Mines Accident

***1004. Shri Assar:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a serious accident in Selika Mines at Wetare-Talika Vangurlam District Ratnagiri on the 27th December, 1959;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in the same mine an accident had occurred on the 2nd May, 1958;

(c) if so, the total number of casualties;

(d) whether Government have constituted any inquiry into this accident;

(e) if so, the results thereof;

(f) whether it is also a fact that no compensation was given to the families of the dead and injured labourers; and

(g) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Yes, One person died.

(b) Yes.

(c) Two persons died and one seriously injured.

(d) and (e). The accident on the 2nd May, 1958 was inquired into by the Mines Inspectorate. The accident resulted due to a mass of stone falling from the side of the quarry. The management has been asked to show cause why action should not be taken against them. They have also been asked to appoint a qualified and competent person as manager of the mine.

(f) and (g). Payment of compensation is governed by the Workmen's Compensation Act which is administered by the State Governments.

Shri Assar: In view of the increasing number of accidents have the Government directed the mine-owners to take precautionary measures to avoid acicdents?

Shri L. N. Mishra: So far as this mine is concerned, it was not covered by the Mines Act. According to the recent amendment it has been covered now and all precautionary measures will be taken.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that the Indian Mines Act is devoid of any penal provisions and, if so, whether it is due to this fact that the Indian owners of mines pay scant regard to safety?

Shri L. N. Mishra: There are number of penal provisions in the Act.

Diamond Cut Tool Factory

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*1005. { **Shri A. M. Tariq:** **Shri Radha Raman:**

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement with a Belgian Firm is entered into for establishing a diamond cut tool factory in India;

(b) if so, its full details; and

(c) when this agreement will be implemented?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). One firm recently proposed to start a factory for the manufacture of impregnated diamond tools in India in collaboration with a firm in Belgium. Details of the manufacturing scheme and the terms of the collaboration have not yet been received from the party.

Shri A. M. Tariq: May I know if a survery has been done in regard to this?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The demand of the country has been surveyed. It comes to about 25,000 to 40,000 bits. Three firms are already approved for this and one is in production.

Code of Discipline

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*1006. { **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** **Shri Tangamani:**

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention was drawn at a meeting of the 18th Standing Labour Committee to the non-implementation of the code of discipline in respect of the recognition of trade unions by the various employers in private and public sectors; and

(b) the steps taken for ensuring the observance of the Code of Discipline by them?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes.

(b) Whenever a claim for recognition is found, *prima facie*, valid, the Management or the Organisation to which it belongs, is asked to consider the claim in the light of the criteria for recognition provided in the Code.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: May I know whether any survey has been made with regard to the number of unions in the public sector as well as in the private sector which have not yet been recognised according to the Code of Discipline?

Shri Abid Ali: Yes, Sir. Whenever complaints are received investigations are made.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: I wanted to know in how many cases such complaints had been received and whether their cases have been considered.

Shri Abid Ali: Yes, Sir; complaints have been received with regard to 70 unions out of which 22 were in State sphere and they were informed to do the needful. In about 15 cases only copies were endorsed to us and no action was necessary. The number of cases where claims for recognition were not justified is 15. Recognition was granted in four cases and 14 cases are under investigation.

Shri Palaniyandy: May I know whether the Government has received complaints that the employers are not even implementing the awards and agreements? Would Government take necessary notice of them?

Shri Abid Ali: The reply I gave earlier pertains to both public and private sectors. With regard to the non-implementation of the award action is taken whenever these are brought to our notice.

Shri K. N. Pandey: As the question covers the public sector also, how far this Code of Discipline has been brought into operation in Defence undertakings?

Shri Abid Ali: That matter is under consideration.

श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा : जैसा कि श्रीमान् ने फरमाया कि जो अर्जियां आई हैं वे विचाराधीन हैं तो वह विचाराधीन का पीरियड कितना होना चाहिये क्या यह बताने का कष्ट करेंगे ?

श्री आबिद अली : ७० में से सिर्फ १४ विचाराधीन हैं और कोशिश करते रहते हैं जब तक कि वे कामयाब न हों ।

श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा : मेरे पूछने का मतलब यह है कि जो आपने यह कहा है कि यह अर्जियां विचाराधीन हैं तो काफी अर्से से वे पड़ी हुई हैं और वे अभी भी विचाराधीन ही हैं और उनके बारे में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है ?

श्री आबिद अली : कुछ तो एक ही हफ्ते में तै हो जाती हैं, कुछ में ज्यादा वक्त लगता है ।

श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा : मैं अपनी बात कर रहा हूं । ६ महीने हो गये कि माननीय मंत्री महोदय की तरफ से एक पत्र लिखा गया था कि इसके बारे में उचित कार्रवाई कर रहे हैं । लेकिन अभी तक उसके बारे में कोई कार्रवाई नहीं हुई है, और न हमें कोई सूचना मिली है ।

श्री आबिद अली : कार्रवाई तो हुई होगी फिर से इसको देख लिया जायेगा और ज्यादा फुरती से सेवा करेंगे ।

Shri K. N. Pandey: There was a conference of public undertakings also much earlier, and it was proposed that this code of discipline should be brought into operation in the public undertakings. How long will that matter remain under consideration?

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): It is not a matter under consideration, it is a matter in operation. That is, the conference arrived at certain conclusions, and they have been applied.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether Government is satisfied with the progress made in connection with the recognition of trade unions; if not, do they intend bringing any piece of legislation to make recognition a statutory obligation?

Shri Nanda: This is the concensus of opinion among those concerned that we should not proceed to this step of legislation, and so far as our action in respect of complaints about non-recognition is concerned, I think it is yielding results. In some cases it may take more time, but it is better than the other way that is being suggested.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether it is a fact that there is an abnormal increase in the number of rival trade unions in various industries, both in the public and private sectors, and if so, the steps taken by the Govrnent to see that this growth is checked in the larger interests of our industrial progress.

Shri Nanda: The rival unions are being created by these parties, the various organisations concerned. We are always trying to appeal to them that it is better to have a unified movement, but we cannot interefer with them.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: May I know if the Government is aware of the statement recently made by Mr. Tata that this code of discipline will have no moral binding force in view of the repudiation of the binding force of the minimum wages by the Standing Labour Committee as was stated by the Minister in the House?

Shri Nanda: I do not know what the hon. Member means. It has no legal force, but it has moral force of course, nobody denies that. This question of the implementation of the

particular recommendation was discussed at very great length at the last meeting of the Standing Labour Committee.

श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा : कानून के प्रभाव में गवर्नमेंट को प्राइवेट सेक्टर में कुछ कठिनाई पैदा हो सकती है, किन्तु पबलिक सेक्टर में क्या यह गवर्नमेंट की नैतिक जवाबदेही नहीं है कि जो त्रिदलीय सम्मेलन में निर्णय हुआ है उसका पालन करें ?

श्री नन्दा : पालन हो रहा है, ज्यादा से ज्यादा हो रहा है ।

Shri P. R. Patel: May I know whether Government considers amending the law to make these trade unions free from political parties and political workers?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: To be in charge of independents!

Mr. Speaker: Is there a proposal to avoid persons belonging to any political party having anything to do with the executive of labour unions?

Shri Nanda: No, Sir. In a democratic administration, I do not think we can conceive of interference with the political views of the members.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In reply to my question, the hon. Minister stated that he was making an appeal to the various political parties to see that rival trade unions do not come up. I want to know whether it is a fact that unless the Government accepts the one-union-in-one-industry formula, it is not possible, and if so, what is the reaction of the Government to that proposal?

Shri Nanda: This matter has been disposed of by common consent among the parties as to the basis of the recognition of a union. There is one clause in the code of discipline about criteria for recognition of unions. I think that should be good enough, something which has been agreed upon by all employers and workers.

Shri P. R. Patel: One question, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: I have allowed a number of supplementaries.

Export of Handloom Goods

***1008. Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the export of handloom goods to the West Asian countries declined during 1959-60;

(b) if so, the reason therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to check the fall?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) It is a fact that the export of handloom goods to various countries has declined in 1959.

(b) It is not possible to assign any specific reasons for this fall in exports. The competition from other exporting countries may be responsible for this, to a certain extent.

(c) Various steps have been taken for improving exports of handloom goods to all countries. The following may be mentioned:

(1) A Handloom Export Promotion Committee functions exclusively for considering the problems of promoting the export of handloom fabrics.

(2) Under the External Marketing Scheme of the All India Handloom Board, which is being operated by the All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Co-operaive Society, emporia are being run in Aden, Bangkok, Colombo, Kuala Lumpur and Singapore.

(3) The Weavers' Service Centres of the All India Handoom Board work to revive old designs of traditional value and to evolve

new designs as well, which will suit the tastes of customers abroad and in India.

(4) Incentives for export are given, in the form of special import licences for the import of super-fine yarn, certain dyes and chemicals, against the exports of handloom cloth.

(5) A rebate of 6 n.P. in the rupee is being given to (i) co-operative societies or State Trading Organisations for export of handloom cloth purchased from weavers' co-operative societies and (ii) co-operative societies exporting handloom cloth direct.

Shri Daljit Singh: May I know the amount of export of handloom goods to West Asian countries during 1958-59 and 1959-60 and also whether any complaint has been received from these countries by Government regarding inferiority of goods during the same period?

Shri Satish Chandra: I have not got figures for financial years, I have got them for calendar years. In 1958, export of handloom goods to West Asian countries was Rs. 55,33,000 and up to October, 1959, it was Rs. 43,29,000. The figures for the whole of 1959 are not yet available. There have been no complaints about quality as far as handloom goods are concerned, and in fact, our total exports have increased in 1959. They have decreased only in the case of West Asian countries due mainly to competition of mill textiles form other countries and the gradual change-over to artificial fabtrics.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Is the Minister aware that there are serious complaints about delays in delivering the goods and keeping up the contracts; if so, what action has the Government taken about it?

Shri Satish Chandra: If the hon. Member has received any complaints she may pass them on to us, we will look into it.

Shri Ragunath Singh: What is the position in South-East Asia of our handloom cloth? Is the export rising or declining?

Shri Satish Chandra: I have not got the exact figures for South-East Asia, but as I said, exports of handlooms have increased on the whole, but there has been a decline in the export to West Asian countries. As far as South-East Asian countries are concerned, we have been able to hold our position.

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय : यह जो हैंडलूम से माल बनाया जाता है इसके लिये आप मध्य प्रदेश में किस-किस जगह योजना खोलने वाले हैं ?

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : हैंडलूम का काम तो हिन्दुस्तान के करीब करीब हर हिस्से और हर एक जिले और गांव में होता है, और उसको बहुत सी योजनायें चलती हैं। वह तो एक अलग प्रश्न है। अगर उत्पादन के बारे में माननीय सदस्या जानना चाहती हैं तो एक अलग से प्रश्न रखें।

Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav: May I know whether the increase in rebate will give a special incentive for these exports, because at present only a rebate of six *naye paise* is being given?

Shri Satish Chandra: This is a special rebate of six *naye paise* in addition to rebate on production. This rebate of six *naye paise* is given to the Handloom Fabrics Marketing Society or the Handloom Export Organisation, provided the goods have been purchased from the weavers' co-operative societies and is exported. This is in addition to the other production rebates.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: Out of the quantity exported to South-East Asian countries, may I know how much is channelled trhough the All-India Handloom Fabrics Society, and how much through the Handloom Export Corporation?

Shri Satish Chandra: The hon. Member may put another question. This question relates to West Asian countries only.

रबर टायर का कारखाना

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*१००६. { श्री अरविन्द घोषाल :
श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री :
श्री बि० दास गुप्त :

क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गुड इयर टायर एंड रबड़ कम्पनी भारत में एक कारखाना खोल रही है ;

(ख) यह कारखाना कहां खोला जायेगा और इस में कितनी भारतीय पूंजी लगेगी ;

(ग) कारखाने की उत्पादन क्षमता कितनी होगी ; और

(घ) इस कारखाने के खोले जाने के संबंध में उक्त कम्पनी से क्या शर्तें तय हुई हैं ?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The new industrial undertaking will be located at Ballabhgarh, District Gurgaon, Punjab.

The Indian capital in the beginning will be Rs. 40 lakhs i.e., 20 per cent. of the total issue and it will be raised to 40 per cent. during the next five years.

(c) The production capacity of the factory will be as under:

Passenger/Motor Cycle Tyres .	53,000	(Fifty three thousand) units per annum.
Truck, Bus and Tractor Tyres. .	1,57,000	(One lakh fifty seven thousand) units per annum.
Aeroplane Tyres & Tubes. .	3,000	(three thousand) each per annum.
Bicycle Tyres and Tubes. .	10,00,000	(ten lakhs) each per annum.
Repair Materials .	20,00,000	(twenty lakhs) lbs. per annum.
Tubes other than bicycles .	1,82,000	(One lakh eighty two thousand) units per annum.

(d) According to the present conditions attached to the Industrial licence the firm is expected to go into production in the latter half of 1961.

The American firm will be paid some royalty. The final decision on this point is expected to be taken shortly.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: May I know if this anticipated production of tyres etc., will meet the requirements of the country, and what is the percentage that will be still left unsatisfied?

Shri Manubhai Shah: After the plant goes into production as also four more schemes which we have approved, the country will be more than self-sufficient in automobile tyres, cycles tyres, cycle tubes and all the rubber products, and there will be some surplus for export.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: May I know whether this will be in the public or the private sector?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Private sector.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: What is the policy of the Government so far as the distribution of Good Year tyres are concerned—because in certain States the rates of Good Year tyres

go so much above the prescribed rate of the STC?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This has nothing to do with the STC. These are all private producers, and they market their goods according to the demand and consumer preference, and we have not come across many instances where there are differential rates kept by any companies. There has been sufficient production, and as a matter of fact, in the last four years the production has greatly increased, also, whenever there is scarcity, we have imported something either through the established importers or the STC. So, the question of prices would not arise.

Shri Tyagi: Is there any ceiling fixed on the market price of these tyres, for, I understand the prices have, of late, become exorbitant?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There has been no ceiling. Of coure, the Tariff Commission at one stage worked out some fair prices, but as the production has been keeping pace, and recent scarcity has been met by some imports, there has been good stabilisation of prices.

Shri Achar: I find from the statement that it is to be located in Gurgaon. May I know whether there is any special advantage in locating it here?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The special advantage is that it is near Delhi. It is also in an area in North India where market for transport goods is excellent. There was no tyre factory on this side before. Therefore, they have selected a site in North India.

Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.

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*1010. { **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** / **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** / **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** }

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme of participation of labour in the management introduced in the Hindustan Machine Tools, has failed; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). The Scheme of Workers' Participation in Management in the Hindustan Machine Tools has suffered a temporary breakdown due to the fact that the relations between the Union concerned and the management had deteriorated. Also the representative character of the trade union has not yet been established.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: May I know whether Government have verified the representative character of the unions concerned?

Shri L. N. Mishra: It is being verified. So, I would not like to make any categorical statement at the moment.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that when this scheme was introduced in this particular undertaking, there was only one union, but recently, with the formation of a rival union by the INTUC, this work is being hampered? May I know the result of verification, whether the old union still commands the confidence of the workers?

Shri L. N. Mishra: The relation has deteriorated not because of a rival union being there, but because of the fact that the union, namely the Hindustan Machine-Tools Employees' Association put forward some 23 demands involving a financial implication of Rs. 32 lakhs (recurring) and Rs. 20 lakhs (non-recurring), and there were a number of negotiations; the negotiations failed, and there was trouble between the management and the union, and the programme of workers' participation in management has suffered.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know since when the meetings have been stopped and this scheme is not functioning. What steps have been taken by the Labour Ministry or by

the other Ministry to solve this problem?

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): I shall give the information. For a few months, this was being worked properly, and I think about eleven meetings were held. Some details have just been given as to why the experiment had to be suspended, and I have taken up the matter personally, and I have gone and met the representatives and spokesmen of all the parties; and the matter is in the hands of the Labour Minister of the Mysore Government who has been requested to look into the complaints on all sides and to recommend some kind of a settlement.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Is it a fact that the negotiations broke down because of outside interference?

Shri Nanda: Outside interference prevails in many places.

Dr. Melkote: Is it not a fact that the inspiration to start rival unions first started from the Communists themselves?

Shri L. N. Mishra: I have no knowledge.

Shri Nanda: I could not follow the question.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether rival unions were not first started by the Communists.

Shri Nanda: In other places but not in this place.

श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा : क्या गवर्नमेंट के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि मजदूरों को उस यूनियन से बहुत असन्तोष होने के कारण राष्ट्रीय मजदूर कांग्रेस के नेतृत्व में उन्होंने सही दिशा में काम करना शुरू किया था और मजदूरों पर गलत असर डालने के लिये मैनेजमेंट के साथ पहले उस यूनियन ने अपनी खटपट शुरू की ?

Shri Nanda: I am not going into the merits of the various claims here. The matter has been under inquiry by the Labour Department of the Mysore State and the Labour Minister.

Shri K. N. Pandey: As this scheme of participation of workers in management is not progressing satisfactorily, will the hon. Minister think it desirable to train the parties, and especially, those who are working in the factories, in order to operate this scheme satisfactorily?

Shri Nanda: It is a very wrong impression. I too was not prepared for what I saw at the last seminar of those who were connected with the workers, and the employers and the States concerned in the units where this experiment of participation has been tried. I found that out of the 24 units which had been selected, in respect of 20 units, the employers' representatives, the workers' representatives and the States all testified to the fact that the experiment was successful, it had given very good results and it had proved very beneficial. It was a very encouraging thing to know all that.

Shri Thirumala Rao: May I know whether those representing the workers' interests are workers or some trade union leaders not connected with the actual factory labour?

Shri Nanda: In practically all the cases, they are workers themselves, that is, workers who are actually employed in these concerns.

Comonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference

\+

*1011. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri J. B. S. Bist:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is attending the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference and if so, when;

(b) whether he is also visiting certain European countries;

(c) if so, which are they; and

(d) which of the African countries he is visiting on his way back to India?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) Yes. The Conference is due to commence on the 3rd May 1960.

(b) to (d). The Prime Minister has no plans at present to visit any other country in the course of his journey to or from the United Kingdom.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether it is a fact that the hon. Prime Minister has received an invitation recently from the Prime Minister of France?

Shri Raghunath Singh: President of France, not Prime Minister.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I have received an informal message to the effect that the President of France would be pleased if I could visit Paris for a talk, in the course of my stay in the United Kingdom, and I have replied that I would most gladly welcome this opportunity, if it could be fixed up and arranged, in view of the numerous engagements in London during that period.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that discussions on disarmament as also on the summit conference are going to dominate the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in London, and if so, whether our Government propose to make any specific suggestions on this issue for discussion at the conference, and if so, what they are?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is an astounding question. The position of India in regard to disarmament is very well known. We are in favour of it to the largest extent possible. The detailed working out of it depends so much on the agreement of the principal Powers concerned that India does not wish to come in the way of any agreement that they can arrive at. We can offer suggestions. We have offered suggestions in the United Nations, which are well known.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: It has been published in some papers in Pakistan that the President of Pakistan will discuss the question of the canal water dispute with the Prime Minister during his stay in London. How far is this true, and is there any formal or informal agenda to this effect?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The canal water dispute is being discussed and attended to in Washington by the representatives of both countries as well as the World Bank. And they have gone a long way towards arriving at an agreement. There are certain matters still pending, and some of them require further discussion. So, I do not see how any necessity need arise for any discussion elsewhere.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether the Prime Minister is likely to take up the question of the former French possessions, with the President of France?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That arose a little while ago in another connection. I really do not know what I can take up and what I cannot take up. It depends on many factors. If I have the advantage of meeting President De Gaulle, I do not go with any agenda; I do not go with any demands, to make on him; I go to discuss, to have a talk with him, about current matters. What will come in the course of talk, I cannot say at the present moment.

Shri Tyagi: For how long will the Prime Minister be away from India?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Normally, this conference lasts in London for about two weeks, and probably, I shall come back at the end of that period. It is not my present intention to visit any other country, but

I do not rule out the possibility of stopping *en route* somewhere.

Shri Raghunath Singh: At present India is the second nation in the Commonwealth as far as shipping goes; and it is being hardly competed by the English lines. May I know whether this question will be taken up in the Commonwealth Conference that English shipping will not try to obstruct Indian lines?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am almost sure that this will not be taken up.

Shri Hem Barua: The hon. Prime Minister just now said that when he visits Paris current matters might be discussed with Gen. De Gaulle. May I know whether the current matters would include the French atomic test in the Sahara and the infringement of the U.N. resolution and something about the resolution that is pending in the U.N.O.?

Mr. Speaker: All hon. Members may pass on suggestions to the hon. Prime Minister as to what he ought to do.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Certainly, these suggestions, if I may say so with all respect, of hon. Members will not carry us very far, because these talks are not talks about specific issues and demands. The whole nature of the talks disappears when one goes to discuss particular issues like this—and demands and other things. That is not the way we have normal talks on such occasions.

Shri Hem Barua: If this test in Sahara is not a current matter, what is the current matter to be discussed with Gen. De Gaulle?

Raja Mahendra Pratap: Will the hon. Prime Minister bring up the question of World Government at the Conference? That will settle all questions of the Commonwealth.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That too is very unlikely, Sir.

Mussafar Khanas at Jedda and Mecca

*1012. **Shri Yajnik:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of Mussafar Khanas were built by citizens and rulers of undivided India at Jedda and Mecca before 1947;

(b) whether Government have taken over their custody;

(c) whether any repairs have been made in these Mussafar Khanas for adding sanitary and other conveniences for the Haj pilgrims; and

(d) the amount spent on such repairs at Jedda and Mecca during the last three years?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes. The Musafarkhanas (Rubats) built by the former States of Hyderabad and Bhopal are under the control of the Embassy of India, Jeddah. Other Musafarkhanas are being managed directly by the donors or charitable institutions responsible for their construction originally.

(c) Repairs are carried out in the 'rubats' built by the former States of Hyderabad and Bhopal as and when needed.

(d) No major repairs were considered necessary during the last three years but repairs and improvements have been effected in earlier years.

Shri Yajnik: May I know if the pilgrims find it very uncomfortable to lodge in these musafarkhanas for want of elementary sanitary facilities?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: It is a fact that most of these musafarkhanas are not serving the purpose for which they were built by the endowers because a large number of unauthorised persons are permanently residing in them and thus, as the hon. Member says, there is very little room left for accommodating the pilgrims.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wanted to know about the amenities there.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Are there musafarkhanas even now?

Mr. Speaker: One at a time.

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: The musafarkhanas are, as I said, sometimes occupied by unauthorised persons.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: May I answer, Sir? The question of making arrangements for pilgrims is essentially that of the Saudi Arabian Government. The Government of India does not go out and take charge of these pilgrims. But, necessarily, we are interested in the comfort of our nationals going there and we try to help them in every way. So, many of these musafarkhanas are looked after by us. They are trusts created by some old Indian princely rulers and others. I suppose I cannot at the moment answer about the amenities in the musafarkhanas. As my hon. friend said, many of them are occupied by non-musafars. It is for the Saudi Arabian Government to deal with the matter. We cannot interfere.

Shri A. M. Tariq: May I know whether Government has sanctioned any amount for the repairs of these musafarkhanas built by the ex-States of Bhopal and Hyderabad?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: As the answer shows a certain amount of money was spent on repairs two or three years ago. No special need has apparently arisen now. I may add that in the last few years, chiefly because of the Saudi Arabian Government, facilities for pilgrims have increased very greatly than 15 years ago when the Haj pilgrims had to put up with enormous difficulties. In recent years the Saudi Arabian Government has taken many steps to improve the lot of pilgrims.

Export of Jute Goods

*1014. **Shri N. R. Muniswamy:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan exports jute products at cheaper rate than India; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to compete successfully with Pakistan in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). Export of jute manufactures increased during 1959 as compared to 1958. There is no desire to enter into any competition with Pakistan and it is hoped that the two countries will be able to cooperate for their mutual benefit.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: May I know the exact impact of this competition on the supply position from India?

Shri Satish Chandra: I said that as far as 1959 is concerned, we have done very well in the export of jute goods, either, hessian or sackings or bags. In fact, the export of about 8·8 lakh tons of jute goods is a record for the last 10 years.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: Pending modernisation of the machinery with a view to compete with other countries, would not the Government take some steps to see that the manufacturers are given the minimum profit rather than larger profits so that they can have a better sale in the other countries?

Shri Satish Chandra: The problem does not exist. We are going forward. The assumption on which the hon. Member's question is based is not correct.

Shri Heda: In view of the fact that Pakistan's factories being new and more modernised and, therefore, the shine and finish of their goods is far superior to ours, what steps are taken to modernise our mills, if not today at least with a view to future competition?

Shri Satish Chandra: The shine in the goods is not due to the machinery in the mills. It is due to the quality of the raw jute produced in that country. We shall try to improve the quality of our raw jute to make the goods as shining as the others.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: The hon. Minister has not answered the

main question. He has only said that we have increased our jute exports; but, he has not said whether Pakistan is in a position to export manufactured jute goods at a cheaper rate than India. That is the main question. The recent increase in exports is not a solution to our problems.

Shri Satish Chandra: That is not so; if that had been so, naturally, our exports would have been affected.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: May I know whether due to competition between India and Pakistan, the price of exported jute goods has gone down in the international market?

Shri Satish Chandra: No, Sir; the price of jute goods has not gone down. In fact, what has happened is that there is slackness in demand in certain countries, while exports have increased to other countries. Therefore, there has been an overall increase in exports both from India and from Pakistan.

Villiers Colliery, Talcher

***1015. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 355 on the 27th November, 1959 and state:

(a) whether any further amount has been paid to the workers working in Villiers Colliery, Talcher towards their arrear dues; and

(b) if so, how much?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: May I just seek your protection, Sir? During the last two years the workers have to get about Rs. 5 lakhs from the employer. This question is being put before this House several times during the last two years. But, till now no amount has been paid to the workers. What is the Government going to do?

Shri L. N. Mishra: The mine was closed; the owner of the mine became bankrupt and the Orissa Government has taken over the mine and a new lessee has come. We believe the situation will improve. All efforts are being made to realise the arrears. But the old owner is not there and the new owner has come; and the mine is not working to the full capacity. When the mine works fully arrears will be cleared.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: When an old employer goes and he does not pay the workers and a new employer takes over the mine, has the Government no responsibility to see that the workers are paid their dues which amount to Rs. 5 lakhs?

Shri L. N. Mishra: Payment has to be made from the assets of the mine and not from the Public Exchequer. The old management has gone bankrupt and it is not running the mine. Legal proceedings under the Payment of Wages Act have been taken and some realisation has also been made. It is a fact that the workers have not been paid fully.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Since October 1959, how much amount has been realised from them and paid to the worker?

Shri L. N. Mishra: The amount paid is Rs. 73,203·96.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: The Deputy Minister replied that it was the amount paid till October, 1959. Since then what amount has been paid?

Shri L. N. Mishra: No new amount has been paid.

Mr. Speaker: The Question Hour is over.

Shri Narasimhan: May I request question No. 1020 be taken up?

Mr. Speaker: No.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

टेस्ट क्रिकेट मैच का आंखों देखा हाल

*१९९८. **श्री भक्त दर्शन** : क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री २८ अगस्त, १९५९ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ८८७ के उत्तर के संबंध में एक ऐसा विवरण रखने की कृपा करेंगे जिसमें निम्नलिखित जानकारी दी गई हो ;

(क) क्या आकाशवाणी द्वारा दिसम्बर, १९५९ और जनवरी, १९६० में भारत और आस्ट्रेलिया के बीच हुये टेस्ट क्रिकेट मैच का आंखों देखा हाल हिन्दी तथा अन्य मुख्य प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में प्रसारित किया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो आकाशवाणी के किन-किन केन्द्रों से और किन किन भारतीय भाषाओं में यह कार्यक्रम प्रसारित किया गया था ;

(ग) हिन्दी व अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं में ये प्रसारिण कितनी देर तक किये गये ; और

(घ) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) का उत्तर नकारात्मक हो, तो किन कारणों से यह व्यवस्था नहीं की जा सकी ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० केसकर) (क) से (घ). आकाशवाणी द्वारा भारत और आस्ट्रेलिया के बीच खेले गये ५ टेस्ट क्रिकेट मैचों में से ३ का हिन्दी और प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में संबंधित केन्द्रों से आंखों देखा हाल प्रसारित किया गया । एक विवरण नीचे दिया जाता है जिस में तफसील दी हुई है । आस्ट्रेलिया टीम के अहमदाबाद और बंगलौर के मैचों की कामेंटरी गुजराती और कन्नड़ में भी की गयी ।

विवरण

जिन आकाशवाणी केन्द्रों द्वारा प्रसारित किया गया	भाषा जिस में प्रसारित किया गया	प्रसारण के समय की कुल अवधी
लखनऊ	हिन्दी	२३ घंटे ३५ मिनट
कलकत्ता	बंगला	१६ घंटे १५ मिनट
मद्रास	तमिल	४० मिनट (केवल प्रत्येक दिनके मैच का संक्षिप्त

Paper Mill in Madhya Pradesh

*1000. **Shri P. K. Deo:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any licence has been given to M/s. Birlas to put up a paper mill at Sahadol in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, when the mill will start production; and

(c) whether on the basis of this licence they have been given large bamboo forests on long term basis?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In about 3 years' time.

(c) Yes, Sir.

'Ovaltine' Factory

*1003. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal before Government to set up a factory of "Ovaltine" in collaboration with a foreign firm;

(b) if so, the location thereof; and

(c) the time by which it will be set up?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The plant will be installed at Ghaziabad (U.P.) sometime in 1961.

Carpets

*1007. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the total output of carpets in India at present; and

(b) the steps taken to improve the standard thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The estimated annual production of woollen carpets is Rs. 6 crores.

(b) Various steps such as financial assistance to State Governments for training in and production of quality goods, framing of specifications for standards of quality, compulsory labelling, introduction of quality control etc. have been taken to improve the standard of carpets.

Manufacture of Paper Making Machinery

*1013. **Shri Damani:**
Shri L. Achaw Singh:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved of a few schemes for the manufacture of paper making machinery in the country in collaboration with foreign firms; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 90.]

Export of Handloom Goods

*1016. **Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the West German Government has agreed to make the quota for import of Indian hand-woven fabrics applicable to all kinds of handloom fabrics;

(b) if so, the value of such quota; and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange that is likely to be earned by the export of these goods?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany have notified that a global quota of the value of DM 300,000 has been established for import of all kinds of handloom fabrics into Germany during the first half of 1960. The quota is available for import from a number of countries including India.

(c) It is not possible to assess the value of the exports that are likely to be effected from India against this quota.

चीन में भारतीय समाचार पत्र सम्वाददाता

*१०१७. **श्रीमती मिनीमाता** : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कितने भारतीय समाचारपत्र सम्वाददाताओं को चीन सरकार ने चीन में प्रवेश करने की अनुमति नहीं दी है ; और

(ख) चीन द्वारा भारतीय सीमा के अतिक्रमण के बाद कितने भारतीय समाचार-पत्र सम्वाददाताओं को चीन सरकार ने चीन प्रवेश की अनुमति दी है ?

वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री के सभा सचिव (श्री साबत अली खां) : (क) जहां तक हमें पता है, दो संवाददाताओं को वीजा नहीं दिये गये ।

(ख) पिछले चन्द महीनों में कोई भारतीय प्रेस संवाददाता चीन नहीं गया ।

Biographical Sketches of Indian Leaders

*1018. **Shri A. M. Tariq:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to bring out biographical sketches of some prominent Indian leaders;

(b) if so, when;

(c) whether any names have been selected so far; and

(d) the criteria for selection?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It has been decided to bring out under the series "Builders of Modern India", the biographical sketches of eminent leaders of the country who have contributed to the Indian renaissance and the freedom movement. Two biorgraphies, on Dadabhai Naoroji and C. R. Das, have already been released.

(c) A tentative list of the leaders whose biographies are being undertaken at present is given below. The list will be expanded and new names will be added:

1. Bankim Chandra Chatterjee.
2. Mahadev Govind Ranade.
3. Badruddin Tyabji.
4. Bal Gangadhar Tilak.
5. Bepin Chandra Pal.
6. Rabindranath Tagore.
7. Madan Mohan Malaviya.
8. Lala Lajpat Rai.
9. Gopal Krishna Gokhale.
10. Motilal Nehru.
11. Sarojini Naidu.
12. G. Subramania Iyer.
13. Dr. M. A. Ansari.

(d) Eminent leaders of the freedom movement are too well-known to require any criterion to be laid down.

Sale of Hyderabad House in New Delhi

*1019. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Andhra Pradesh Government is going to sell away the Hyderabad House in New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details of the deal?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Yes Sir; the Andhra Pradesh Government have offered for sale to the Government of India the Hyderabad House in New Delhi.

(b) The terms of purchase are still under negotiation with State Government. The value of the property is being assessed by the Technical Officers of the Central and Andhra Pradesh State Governments.

Atomic Test in the Sahara

*1020. **Shrimati Manjula Devi:**
Shri Narasimhan:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that twenty-five nations of the Afro-Asian group, including India have formally protested to the U.N. against the decision of France to explode an atomic device in the Sahara in the face of the General Assembly's resolution recommending that it refrain from such actions?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): Twenty-five countries of the Asian-African group, including India addressed a letter to the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 2nd February 1960, expressing the deep concern of their governments at the impending nuclear tests proposed by France in the Sahara. The letter which the Secretary General was asked to circulate to other mem-

bers drew attention to a resolution passed by a two-thirds majority at the fourteenth session of the General Assembly which *inter alia* called on France to refrain from such tests. Following the actual tests India signed on 14th March along with 21 other Asian African nations a further letter to the Secretary General for convening a special session of the General Assembly to consider this question.

Indian Charkhas for Sudan

*1021. **Shri Shivananjappa:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that charkhas are given to prisoners in Sudan by India for spinning; and

(b) if so, how many charkhas have been given so far?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

सीमेंट बनाना

*१०२२. **श्री क० भे० मालवीय :**
श्री मानक भाई अग्रवाल :
श्री खादीवाला :

क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के मन्दसौर जिले की नीमच तहसील में सीमेंट का कारखाना चालू करने के लिये लाइसेंस दिया गया था ; और

(ख) लाइसेंस पाने वाले का क्या नाम है और कारखाना चालू न करने का क्या कारण है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) और (ख). जी, हां। बम्बई के श्री सांवलराम मोरे को उद्योग (विकास तथा नियमन) अधिनियम, १९५१ के अधीन एक लाइसेंस ३१ दिसम्बर, १९५६ को दिया गया था । चूंकि इस फर्म ने इस योजना पर अमल करने के बारे में कोई दिलचस्पी नहीं दिखायी, इसलिये ७ नवम्बर, १९५९ को लाइसेंस रद्द कर दिया गया ।

Manufacture of Dyes and Chemicals

*1023. **Shri Joachim Alva:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have arrived at any agreement with the West German firm of Bayers to manufacture intermediate dyes and chemicals in India;

(b) who are the parties that have entered into association with Bayers to manufacture intermediate dyes and chemicals in India; and

(c) what is the share of Government in this undertaking?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). As stated in reply to Starred Question No. 30 on the 9th February, 1960, negotiations have been concluded with a Consortium of West German firms consisting of Messrs. BASF, BAYERS, HOECHST & UDHE to set up a project for the manufacture of Basic Chemicals and Intermediates and an agreed draft has been prepared which will come into force after approval by the Government of India and the West German firms.

(c) The capital structure of the company has not yet been finally decided. It may, however, be added that besides the Government, the Consortium of West German firms will be the only other participants for whom certain shares are to be allotted against fees for technical assistance to be rendered by them, which is likely to be about ten per cent. of the total share capital of the company.

Manufacture of Scooters

*1024. **Shri Siddiah:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Scooters will be manufactured in the Cycle Factory, Mysore; and

(b) if so, the financial assistance given or proposed to be given by the

Central Government for the purpose during the years 1959-60 and 1960-61?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). If the Hon. Member is referring to the State Government Cycle Factory at Mysore, Government of India have not received any proposal for the manufacture of scooters in that factory. It is, however, understood that a firm whose scheme for the manufacture of motor-cycles in Mysore has been approved in principle, would admit a scheme for the manufacture of scooters also in the same factory.

Export of Handloom Goods to Ceylon

*1025. **Shri Palaniyandy**: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a delegation is visiting Ceylon in connection with the export of handloom;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a vast majority of this commodity is exported from Madras State; and

(c) whether any member from Madras State is in the delegation?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) The All-India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Co-operative Society proposed to send a delegation to Ceylon but the visit has been postponed for the present.

(b) A large proportion of export is through Madras port.

(c) The delegation is on behalf of the society and selection or representation is not based on regional considerations. One of the three members in the proposed delegation is, however, from Madras State and a second member has also long been associated with handloom work in Madras state.

Escape of Chinese from Misamari Camp

*1026. **Shri P. G. Deb:**
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Chinese national escaped from the Military custody in Misamari Camp and is still at large;

(b) if so, the full details of the escape; and

(c) how many Chinese nationals are in refugee camps?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). The Chinese national who escaped has since been traced.

(c) There are about fifty persons of Chinese origin in the Refugee Camp.

Development of Handloom Industry in Punjab

*1027. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta**: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that amount of the grants given to Punjab Government for development of handloom industry and for conversion of handlooms into power looms have been misused and given to non-weavers;

(b) if so, whether any complaint in this regard has been received; and

(c) if so, the nature of action taken or proposed to be taken?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). Some reports with regard to the misuse of rebate on the sales of handloom cloth during the Fifth All India Handloom Week held in 1958 and for registration of handlooms were received. Government is not aware of any misuse of grants given for conversion of handlooms into power looms. However some reports were received alleging that loans for installation of powerlooms had been given to non-weavers.

(c) The State Government has reported that the matter is still under investigation.

Manufacture of Newsprint

*1028. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Rami Reddy:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Madhusudan Rao:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to reply given to Starred Question No. 369 on the 27th November, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the German expert has since submitted any report on the economic feasibility of the new process for the manufacture of newsprint from bagasse;

(b) if so, the salient features of the report;

(c) whether negotiations with the West German firm for the setting up of the newsprint factory at Nizamabad in Andhra Pradesh have since been finalised; and

(d) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). The Report has since been received and is at present under study.

Price of Gold

*1029. **Shri Pangarkar:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:
Shri Bhanja Deo:
Shri Manabendra Shah:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the continued rise in price of gold in the country: and

(b) what action has been taken to bring down the price?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). The main factors affecting the price movement of gold in recent months have been the shortage in supply in the face of increased demand, preference for hoarding wealth in the form of bullion and marked abatement in the inflow of contraband gold.

In view of difficult foreign exchange situation and the fact that gold is not an essential commodity, very little can be done at present to increase the supplies with a view to check the rise in prices.

Trade Delegation from Zanzibar

*1030. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:**
Shri S. A. Mehdi:
Shri P. G. Deb:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Trade Delegation on visit to India from Zanzibar about increased import of cloves has put any proposal for this purpose;

(b) if so, the nature of the proposals; and

(c) Government's reactions thereto?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) to (c). Apart from a request for the increase in the present import quota of cloves, no specific proposal was put forward by the Zanzibar Clove Delegation. The Delegation was informed that, while it was not possible to increase the present quota, the Government of India would explore the possibility of supplementary purchases of Cloves and additional sales of Indian products.

Hindustan Salt Co. Ltd.

*1031. **Shri Damani:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a disagreement on the amount of compensation to be paid by the Hindu-

stan Salt to the Government of Rajasthan for exploitation of the Sambhar Lake reserves;

(b) whether an arbitrator to settle the salt dispute has been appointed; and

(c) if so, when the arbitrator is likely to give his award on the dispute?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The lease agreement for salt sources in Rajasthan was between the State Government and the Central Government. As no agreement could be reached between the two Governments regarding the terms for the continued lease of certain salt lands it has been agreed to refer the question to arbitration.

(c) The arbitrator is not likely to take long to give his award.

M/s. Jessop and Co., Dum Dum

*1032. **Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:** **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:**

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the progress made by M/s. Jessop and Co. Limited, Dum Dum, after its being taken over by the Government of India;

(b) how are the finances of the company; and

(c) whether any change in the share-holding of the company has taken place since the taking over of the management of the firm by Government?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 91.]

Import of Cotton from U.S.A.

*1033. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India intend to import a further 300,000 bales of cotton under P.L. 480 to ease the cotton shortage in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). In view of the prevailing unprecedented shortage Government are exploring possibilities of importing a further quantity of cotton under U.S. Public Law 480 Programme.

Chelmsford Club, Delhi

*1034. **Shri Yajnik:** Will the Minister of **Works Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the grounds and buildings now occupied by the Chelmsford Club were originally meant and designed for providing a much needed club house for the members of the Central Legislature during British regime;

(b) whether these buildings were occupied for such a club for some years;

(c) the terms and conditions on which these buildings have been leased out to the Chelmsford Club and the period of its duration; and

(d) whether Government would get the premises vacated on the expiry of the lease and make it available for housing a suitable club for Members of Parliament?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). The Club was started in the year 1921 with the object of promoting better understanding between Indians and Europeans for mutual co-operation and its membership was then confined generally to those on the list of the Viceroy's House. It was also intended that it would provide Club facilities for members, official and non-official, of the Central Legislature. About three years later, the membership was thrown open to all persons above the age of 21.

(c) The land has been leased in perpetuity to Chelmsford Club Ltd. on payment of Rs. 200 per acre as premium plus 5 per cent. on it as the annual ground rent and also a sum of Rs. 60 p.m. on account of rent for the Government building standing on the plot.

(d) The premises are held by the Club on perpetual lease and therefore the question of getting the premises vacated on the expiry of the lease does not arise.

Displaced Persons from Pak-occupied Kashmir

*1035. { **Shri A. M. Tariq:** / **Shri Hem Barua:**

Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 403 on the 25th February, 1960 and state:

(a) the number of such displaced persons in Jammu and Kashmir and outside the State who are being given such relief; and

(b) the amount so far disbursed as relief to them?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) About 35,000 families.

(b) No payment have been made yet. Particulars of such families are being collected and payment will be made to those found entitled to it.

Film Censors Code

*1036. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 625 on the 7th December, 1959 and state whether Government have since considered the representation of Film Producers against their decision to enlarge the scope of the trade prescribed for the use of film censors?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): The directions have since been amended and re-notified in the Gazette of India. A copy of the notification is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 92].

Diplomatic Missions in India and Pakistan

*1037. { **Shri P. C. Borooah:** / **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:**

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any negotiations were held between India and Pakistan to open their respective diplomatic Missions in Hyderabad (Sind) and Lahore, Chandigarh and Bombay; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

Allotment of Accommodation

1308. **Shri Sunder Lal:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people in the waiting list likely to be allotted accommodation in D-type and above, following the upgrading of quarters and the consequent vacancies arising therefrom in DIZ area; and

(b) when the process of shifting will commence, as the grace period will be over by the 31st March, 1960?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) and (b). 51 vacancies in the upgraded houses of DII and higher classes are expected to materialise in D.I.Z. area by the 31st December, 1960, in the normal course. Besides, 325 officers have become out of class on account of the upgradation of quarters to DII and higher classes. According to the present schedule, the process of shift-

ing the out of class officers will commence with effect from the 1st April, 1960 as and when vacancies in the entitled classes of the officers concerned arise. There is a proposal, however, to allow officers who have been staying in a particular category of house undisturbed till a position is reachted when he will be entitled to that house according to the revised classification. This proposal is being examined. Meanwhile, the grace period which is to end on 31st March will be extended upto 30th June 1960.

Violation of Air Space on Goa Border

1309. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of aircrafts which have violated the air space on Goa Border since December, 1959; and

(b) the action taken in the matter?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) One.

(b) The Government have still under study the complex features which such violations present.

Export of Tea to Japan

1310. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the quantity of Indian tea exported to Japan in 1959-60?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): Figures of export for only the first nine months of 1959-60 are available. Total quantity exported to Japan during this period was 59,444 lbs. Figures of export for Jan-March, 1960 are not yet available.

Employees in Public Sector Industries

1311. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees working in the Public Sector Industries listed in the publication "Public Sector Industries", issued in December, 1959; and

(b) the total wage bill of these concerns for the year 1959 as also the average monthly earnings of a worker, as compared to 1956, 1957 and 1958?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The information asked for is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House at an early date.

Public Sector Industries

1312. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees drawing overall monthly emoluments of Rs. 500 and above in the Public Sector Industries detailed in the publication released in December, 1959 with the title "Public Sector Industries"; and

(b) the number of such employees who were taken from State Government Service and Central Government Service?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The information asked for is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House at an early date.

Uniformity of Rules in Public Sector Industries

1313. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state whether at present there is uniformity in the rules and procedure relating to (i) recruitment, (ii) promotions, (iii) disciplinary action, (iv) retirement benefits, (v) housing accommodation, (vi) wages and other emoluments in the various Public Sector Industries?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): The Public Sector Industries under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry have their own rules and procedure relating to recruitment, promotions, disciplinary

action and retirement benefits. As a result of discussions and review in the Projects Co-ordination Committee of the Commerce and Industry Ministry, model rules are circulated from time to time to the different Government Undertakings, so as to enable them to bring about uniformity to the extent possible having regard to local conditions in respect of these rules and procedures.

As regards housing accommodation, the Central Government Industrial Housing Scheme has been accepted by many of the production units and is being implemented with financial assistance from the Government of India.

Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.

1314. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. has any plan to produce the "Do-all" machines; and

(b) if so, when?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) **Does not arise.**

Electric Fans

1315. Shri Anirudh Sinha: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of the units in the country producing electric fans;

(b) the number of fans produced during 1959 by the different units;

(c) the annual requirements of electric fans in the country;

(d) the number of electric fans exported to other countries during the year 1959 and value thereof; and

(e) the number of electric fans imported, if any, during the year 1959?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) There are, at present, twenty-four firms in the large scale sector which produce electric fans and a list of these firms is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 93.]

(b) The total number of fans produced by these firms during 1959 is about 731,100.

(c) The requirement of electric fans for 1959-60 as estimated by the Development Council for Light Electrical Industries is of the order of 850,000 nos. per year.

(d) It is estimated that the export of all kinds of electric fans during the year 1959 is approximately 38,000 nos. valued at Rs. 38·5 lakhs.

(e) There is a ban on the commerical import of electric fans and no fans have been imported.

Copper Brass Sheets

1316. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of factories producing copper brass sheets circle and strips in Vidarbha, Marathwada, Saurashtra, Kutch and Bombay City; and

(b) the annual production of the factories in the above regions during the years 1957, 1958 and 1959?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Treatment of Block as the Unit of Planning

1317. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state at what stage is the question of treating the Block as the unit of Planning?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): The Planning Commission has made its proposals regarding the treatment of a Block as the unit of planning and development available to State Governments and the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation.

Cosmic Ray Research Station, Gulmarg

1318. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 152 on the 19th November, 1959 and state:

(a) the progress since made with regard to the setting up of a Cosmic Ray Research Station at Gulmarg (Kashmir); and

(b) the amount spent on it so far?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) As construction work in Gulmarg is not possible between November and May due to adverse climate conditions, there has been no progress in the construction of the laboratory at Gulmarg since November, 1959.

(b) Rs. 59,875.

Code of Discipline

1319. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1011 on the 7th December, 1959 asd state:

(a) whether Government have investigated into the 24 complaints received from employers charging the labourers for violation of the code of discipline; and

(b) if so, the action taken on these complaints?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes.

(b) *Action taken*	*No. of cases*
(*i*) Investigations completed and breaches brought home to guilty parties or otherwise settled	19
(*ii*) No action necessary	
(*a*) as the Code is not applicable	1
(*b*) as the matter is pending before Industrial Tribunal	1
(*iii*) Complaints not substantiated on enquiry	3

Employees' State Insurance Scheme

1320. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 436 on the 24th November, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have since taken final decision in regard to enhancement of statutory rate under Employees' State Insurance Scheme; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Coffee Plantation in Andhra Pradesh

1321. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 251 on the 24th November, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the suggestions of the Chairman, Coffee Board to grow coffee plants in agency area of Rampachodavaram and Araku valley of Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in regard thereto?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A preliminary scheme for cultivation of coffee in the agency areas of Andhra Pradesh for purposes of rehabilitation of Scheduled Tribes was submitted by the Government of Andhra Pradesh to the Ministry of Home Affairs and a sum of Rs. 8 lakhs has been sanctioned by that Ministry for the implementation of the scheme during 1959-60 and 1960-61.

Cartridge Paper

1322. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Cartridge Paper imported into India in the years 1958-59 and 1959-60 so far and the amount of foreign exchange involved;

(b) how they are used in the country;

(c) whether indigenous production of cartridge paper can be taken up on a commercial scale as a result of research carried out at the Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad;

(d) the finances that will be required to set up an industry for its production; and

(e) whether any application for licence has been received for its production in the country or whether Government want to produce it in the Public Sector?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a)

1958-59		1959-60(April-Nov.)	
Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.
976	78,000	166	16,000

(b) Cartridge paper upto 85 GSM is generally used as printing paper for special purposes. Above this substance it is generally used as drawing paper. Other uses of this paper are by the paper processing industries to meet the requirements of the food industry, ammunition and the like.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The finances required for setting up a plant solely for the manufacture of this variety of paper have not been worked out so far.

(e) No fresh application for a licence has been received. All the major paper mills in the country among other varieties of paper are also producing Cartridge Paper, the production in 1958 being 1368·54 tons (below 85 GSM) and 1798 tons (over 24 lbs.). There is no scheme for manufacture of this paper in the Public Sector at present.

Vanillin

1323. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Vanillin imported into India in the years 1958-59 and 1959-60 so far and the amount of foreign exchange involved;

(b) how it is used in the country;

(c) whether indigenous production of lounginin can be taken up on a commercial scale as a result of research carried out at the Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad;

(d) the finances that will be required to set up an industry for its production; and

(e) whether any application for licence has been received for its production in the country or whether Government want to produce it in the Public Sector?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (e). The quantity and value of Vanillin imported into India during the years 1958-59 and 1959-60 (April-November) are furnished below:

1958-59	Q.	22,054 lbs
	V. Rs.	2,97,000
1959-60 (April-Nov.)	Q.	18,583 lbs.
	V. Rs.	2,59,000

It is used as a flavouring raw material in food-stuffs, drugs and pharmaceuticals.

A process for the production of 1-Ethoxy-2-Hydroxy Propenyl Benzene known as 'Lounginin' has been developed at the Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad and is covered by an Indian patent. The institute is now doing work on a pilot plant scale. Only after the pilot plant work has been completed, possibilities of commercial exploitation and finance

required for setting up an industry can be gauged.

No application for licence for its manufacture has been received nor is there any proposal for its manufacture in the Public Sector.

Silver Mica Capacitors

1324. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Silver Mica Capacitors imported into India in the years 1958-59 and 1959-60 so far and the amount of foreign exchange involved;

(b) how they are used in the country;

(c) whether indigenous manufacture of Silver Mica Capacitors can be taken up on a commercial scale as a result of research carried out in the National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi;

(d) the finances that will be required to set up an industry for their production; and

(e) whether any application for licence has been received for their production in the country or whether Government want to produce them in the Public Sector?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Since the item 'silver mica capacitors' is not specifically shown in the Import Trade Classification, the import figures for this item are not separately available.

(b) Silver Mica Capacitors are used in radio receivers, Telephones and other electronic circuits.

(c) The process of the manufacture of Silver Mica Capacitors developed as a result of research carried out in the National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi has been leased out to M/s. Indian Telephone Industries, Bangalore in the public sector and M/s. Manilal Mohanlal & Co., Bombay in the private sector.

(d) The cost of plant and equipment capable of producing about 30 lakhs capacitors per annum is estimated at Rs. 3·5 lakhs exclusive of the cost of the building.

(e) M/s. Indian Telephone Industries Ltd. and Bharat Electronics Ltd., Bangalore, two state owned factories have been licensed for the production or silver mica capacitors. In addition, the scheme of M/s. Manilal Mohanlal & Co., Bombay, a firm in the private sector has also been approved for the production of this store.

Latex Cement

1325. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Latex Cement imported into India in the years 1958-59 and 1959-60 so far and the amount of foreign exchange involved;

(b) how it is used in the country;

(c) whether indigenous production of Latex Cement can be taken up on a commercial scale as a result of research carried out at the Central Leather Research Institute, Madras;

(d) the finances that will be required to set up an industry for its production; and

(e) whether any application for licence has been received for its production in the country or whether Government want to produce it in the Public Sector?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) As this item is not separately shown in the trade classification, import figures are not available.

(b) Latex cement is best suited for use as can-ceiling composition and it is also used as an adhesive in the leather and footwear industries.

(c) and (d). The Institute has developed a process and has undertaken work on a pilot plant. It is only after pilot plant studies are completed that possibilities of commercial exploitation and finance required for setting up

an industry could be guaged. It is, however, estimated that for production of 60 gallons per day, equipment worth about Rs. 6,000 is required.

(e) No application has been received nor do the Government propose to undertake the manufacture in the Public Sector.

Enzyme Depilant

1326. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Enzyme Depilant imported into India in the years 1958-59 and 1959-60 so far and the amount of foreign exchange involved;

(b) how it is used in the country;

(c) whether indigenous production of the Enzyme Depilant can be taken up on a commercial scale as a result of research carried out at the Central Leather Research Institute, Madras;

(d) the finances that will be required to set up an industry for its production; and

(e) whether any application for licence has been received for its production in the country or whether Government want to produce it in the Public Sector?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The import statistics for 'Enzyme Depilant' is not maintained separately. It is included under the head 'industrial enzyme'. The import figure for this item during 1958-59 and 1959-60 is given below:

	Quantity	*Value*
	lbs	Rs.
1958-59 . .	6746	20,000
1959-60 . . (April-Nov., 59)	18539	49,000

(b) Enzyme Depilant is used for designing in textiles and for leather industry.

(c) and (d). The research carried out in the Central Leather Research Institute was on an experimental basis. It is now proposed to do the work on a pilot plant scale at the Institute. It is too early to assess the finances that will be required to set up the industry on a commercial scale either in the Public or Private Sector.

(e) Government have neither received any application for the grant of a licence, nor propose to undertake its manufacture in the public sector.

भारत-पाक सीमा

१३२७. **श्री रघुनाथ सिंह** : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या पियेन नदी क्षेत्र में सीमांकन के प्रश्न के बारे में शिलांग में पाकिस्तानी और भारतीय प्रतिनिधियों के बीच कोई समझौता हुआ है ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : ५ जनवरी १९६० को शिलांग में भारत और पाकिस्तान के स्थानीय सैनिक कमांडरों की जो बैठक हुई, उसमें उन्होंने तय किया कि पियेन नदी क्षेत्र में भारत और पाकिस्तान की काम चलाऊ सीमा नदी की मध्य धारा होगी। इस क्षेत्र में भारत-पाकिस्तान सीमा को अंकित करने के प्रश्न पर असम और पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के भूमि लेखा तथा सर्वेक्षण (लैंड रेकर्ड्स ऐंड सर्वे) के निर्देशक विचार कर रहे हैं।

Export of Electric Fans

1328. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of steps taken so far for the development of markets for Indian electric fans in European countries; and

(b) the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). Due to climatic conditions and the keen competition which India faces from the European manufacturers themselves, there is not much scope for the marketing of Indian electric fans in Europe.

Standing Labour Committee

1329. { **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the A.I.T.U.C. delegates threatened to stage a walk-out during the meeting of Standing Labour Committee held in January, 1960 in Delhi;

(b) if so, the points of difference; and

(c) the steps taken to settle those points?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The main allegations on which the walk-out was contemplated were stated as:—

(i) Non-implementation of the recommendations of the 15th Session of the Indian Labour Conference concerning the need-based minimum wage,

(ii) violation of the Code of Discipline,

(iii) non-implementation of the model agreement on rationalisation; and

(iv) inequitable share to workers in the gains of rationalisation.

As regards (i), the fixation of minimum wages will depend on the paying capacity of the industry concerned, and this has to be adjudged by the relevant wage-fixing authorities.

As reference to items (ii)-(iv) was made in a general way, the delegate was adviced that his organisation may communicate to the Ministry specific instance.

Export of Jute Goods

1330. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the price of Indian jute goods has gone down in foreign markets since last four months; and

(b) if so, the reasons for such setback in the price of jute goods?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Prices of Indian jute goods in foreign markets generally follow the trend in the Calcutta market. In the last four months there has been no fall in prices in Calcutta.

(b) Does not arise.

Indian Embassy in Rawalpindi

1331. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that India is purchasing some land in Rawalpindi, to establish its Embassy there?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): No Sir.

शिल्पकार

१३३२. **श्री पद्म देव :** क्या **श्रम और रोजगार** मंत्री एक ऐसा विवरण रखने की कृपा करेंगे जिसमें निम्नलिखित जानकारी दी गयी हो :

(क) इस समय देश में कितने शिल्पकारों की आवश्यकता है, और किन-किन व्यवसायों अथवा विषयों के लिये इनकी आवश्यकता है ; और

(ख) सरकार इस कमी को पूरा करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

श्रम उपमंत्री (श्री आबिद अली) : (क) वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्रालय ने टेक्नीकल ट्रेनिंग कमेटी बनाई थी। इस कमेटी ने अनुमान लगाया है कि दूसरी पांच साला योजना के दौरान में कारखानों में काम करने के लिये ६·३५ लाख अर्ध-कुशल और बहुत कुशल कर्मचारियों की जरूरत होगी।

(ख) ट्रेनिंग की मौजूदा सुविधाओं को, नयी नयी संस्थायें खोलकर और दूसरी पांच साला योजना के पहिले चल रही ट्रेनिंग

संस्थाओं का पुनर्गठन करके बढ़ाया जा रहा है।

Non-Indian Language Broadcasts on A.I.R.

1333. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state how many hours were devoted to the non-Indian language broadcasts by All India Radio and hours covered by Indian languages per week in 1959?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): The time devoted to non-Indian and Indian language broadcasts in the External Services programmes during 1959 was on an average 114½ hours and 45½ hours respectively per week.

Forged Passports

1334. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state how many cases of forged passports were detected and persons concerned were arrested during the last 3 months?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): No case of travel on forged passports has come to notice during the last three months. However, in respect of earlier cases of travel on forged passports, 34 police cases have been registered since December, 1959 and 94 persons have been arrested.

Production of Handloom Cloth

1335. Shri Jhulan Sinha: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the increase in the quantity and value of additional cloth produced as a result of the introduction of power loom in the Textile Industry (Handloom sector);

(b) the latest figures of production and export of handloom cloth as compared to those at the end of the First Five Year Plan; and

(c) whether the development of handlooms has in any way been retarded where the power looms have been introduced?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Information is not available.

(b) In 1956, the production and export of handloom cloth amounted to 1541 million yards and 59·568 million yards respectively. In 1959, the production was 1560 million yards (upto October) and the exports 31·806 million yards (upto November).

(c) So far as Government are aware there has been no adverse effect.

Housing Schemes in U.P., Rajasthan and Punjab

1336. { Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been appreciable progress in the Housing Schemes in Punjab, U.P. and Rajasthan during 1959; and

(b) if so, the nature of progress made and directives issued to the States in this connection.

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). A statement giving the amounts allocated and the amounts released to the States of Punjab, U.P. and Rajasthan under the various Housing Schemes during the financial year 1959-60 is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure 94]. It will be seen therefrom that the overall progress in these States is generally satisfactory. The State Governments have been advised to accelerate the progress under the various housing schemes with a view to achieve the targets laid down in the Second Five Year Plan.

Manufacture of Sewing Machines

1337. { **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** / **Shri Daljit Singh:**

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the numbre of ancillary units functioning in Punjab for the manufacture of sewing machines as in December, 1959;

(b) the annual output and production in 1959;

(c) the numbesr of machines exported outside the country during the same period; and

(d) the aid given by the Centre to these units during the same period?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) 211 Nos.

(b) Rs. 89,26,000 in (value).

(c) 17,815 Nos. During January—November, 1959.

(d) The Government of Punjab have sponsored two Central servicing units viz. Government Heat Treatment Centre, Bassi Pathanan and Government Testing and Finishing Centre, Ludhiana with the financial help of the Government of India. These Centres help the ancillary units in the matter of Heat Treatment, Enamelling and Electroplating e'c. Government of India sanctioned a grant of Rs. 1,28,000 and a loan of Rs. 37,500 for these Centres during 1958-59.

The Government of India and the State Government provide funds in the ratio of 2:1 for giving loans to small scale industries. In the Year 1958-59, a sum of Rs. 29,100 was advanced as loan to these ancillary units.

Assistance by way of allocation of indigenous steel and import of components @ Rs. 10 per sewing machine to the units manufacturing complete machines approved by the Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries is also granted.

Export of Cotton Piece Goods

1338. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any improvement or increase has been made in the varieties of cotton piece goods during the last two years; and

(b) if so, its effect on export and in finding fresh foreign markets?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). There has been some improvement in the pattern of production of cotton textiles in an effort to conform more and more to the tastes of the consumers. This is one of the factors which has helped to increase our exports recently and to elicit enquiries from fresh foreign markets, such as West Germany and the Scandinavian countries.

पाकिस्तानियों द्वारा बाडमेर की भूमि पर कब्जा

१३३६. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर** : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान में बाडमेर जिले की भारत-पाक सीमा में कुछ पाकिस्तानियों ने खेतिहर भूमि पर कब्जा कर लिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार की ओर से अब तक उठाये गये कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : (क) और (ख). बाडमेर जिले की किसी भी जमीन पर पाकिस्तानियों ने कब्जा नहीं किया है । सीमा पर कुछ पाकिस्तानियों की जमीन पाकिस्तानी दिशा में थी । मालूम होता है कि सीमा रेखा से बेखबर होने के कारण उन लोगों ने बाडमेर जिले की जमीन की एक पतली पट्टी पर

खेती करने की कोशिश की, जो उनकी भूमि से मिली हुई थी। राजस्थान सरकार ने राजस्थान भूमि राजस्व अधिनियम के अनुच्छेद ६१ के अन्तर्गत इस पट्टी पर उगी फसल को नीलाम कर दिया है और उससे वसूल रकम सरकारी फंड में जमा कर दी है। राजस्थान सरकार ने इसके लिए जरूरी कार्रवाई की है कि भविष्य में जबर्दस्ती घुस आने की ऐसी कोई घटना फिर न हो।

Export of Textiles to U.K.

1340. Shri Jhulan Sinha: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of textile exports to the United Kingdom during the last three years; and

(b) whether these exports have in any way been affected by the closure of some mills in our country?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) The quantity of mill-made cotton piecegoods exported to U.K. during the years 1957, 1958 and 1959 was as follows:—

1957—150·68 million yards.

1958—101·62 million yards.

1959—161·87 milion yards (Estimated).

(b) No, Sir.

Pharmaceutical and Drug Industry

1341. Shri Karni Singhji:
Shri Bhanja Deo:
Shri Dinesh Singh:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether capacity has been created to cater to the requirements of machinery and high precision equipment of the pharmaceutical and drug industry;

(b) what percentage of the estimated requirements is being manufactured;

(c) the items in respect of which there is a shortfall; and

(d) what steps are being taken to remedy the situation?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). Most of the machinery and equipment required for the Pharmaceutical and Drug industries is common to chemical industry. Hence separate production figures for the three industries are not available. Besides, there is no organised indigenous manufacture in respect of several items of such machinery. In order to establish adequate capacity in respect of chemical machinery industry as a whole discussions were recently held with various engineering concerns. A few firms have volunteered to take the initiative to produce pharmaceutical machinery at an accelerated rate.

Cost of Production of Tea

1342. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the difference between the actual cost of production at the factory and the final cost at the time of export at the port and the break-up of this difference at various stages per lb. of tea produced in different parts of the country during the last three years; and

(b) similar figures for Ceylon, Indonesia, East Africa and other African countries?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 95]. The figures in the statement relate to the position as obtaining now. It is not possible to compile figures on a yearly basis for each of the past three years because in respect of some of the items, the cost has not been the same for the whole of the year due to changes having been introduced at different periods of the year.

(b) Information is not available.

100 K.W. Transmitters of A.I.R.

1343. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a 100 K.W. medium wave transmitter has been insalled at All India Radio, Delhi;

(b) if so, the areas which will be largely benefited by it;

(c) the total cost of the transmitter;

(d) the total number of such transmitters installed at other Stations in India and the names of the Stations; and

(e) the names of other Stations at which such high power transmitters are proposed to be installed during 1960?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It will largely benefit places within about 500 miles radius of Delhi, the exact coverage depending upon the time of the day.

(c) The total cost of the installation is approximately Rs. 23 lakhs.

(d) This transmitter is the only one of 100 KW power operating in the Medium Wave band in India though there are 50 KW transmitters at Bombay, Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Lucknnow, Jullundur and Bengalore. A Station of 50 KW is shortly going into operation at Tiruchi.

(e) No such high power medium wave transmitters are proposed to be installed during 1960.

Violation of Indian Border near Kutch

1344. Shri Assar: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that twenty Pakistanis violated Indian border with two country crafts and landed on Kateshwar coast on Kutch border recently;

(b) if so, the details of the incident; and

(c) the action taken by Government?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) to (c). Two Pakistani fishing boats were apprehended by the police near Koteshwar on January 14, 1960. The crew numbering twenty were tried by the Magistrate, Nakhatrana (Kutch) on January 25, 1960 under the Indian Passport Rules, 1950, and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 10 each. They have preferred an appeal which is now pending before the Sessions Judge, Bhuj, Kutch.

Roads in Defence Colony in Delhi

1345. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent in metalling both main and service roads of the Defence Colony, New Delhi up to the end of December, 1959.

(b) whether Government are aware that almost all the main and service roads are now in a bad condition; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) Rs. 12,64,456.

(b) and (c). The Delhi Municipal Corporation, who were requested to take over the services in this colony, have submitted estimates for improvement of roads in the colony. These estimates are under scrutiny by the Central Public Works Department.

Plot for Hospital in Defence Colony

1346. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a big plot was reserved and is still lying vacant for construction of a hospital in the Defence Colony, New Delhi;

(b) how long it will take to construct the hospital in this colony; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to get the reserved plots in the

Colony for public purposes viz., schools, dispensary hospital and club, utilized without delay to save the area from resultant effect of continued insanitary conditions?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) Yes.

(b) Administrative approval for an expenditure of Rs. 1,85,085 has been issued for the construction of a hospital building in the Colony. Now the Central Public Works Department will take up the construction.

(c) Vacant sites reserved for public purposes other than the hospital were handed over to the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply over a year ago for allotment to suitable parties.

Sindri Fertilizer Factory

1347. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri D. C. Mallik:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there occurred a serious accident in Sindri Fertilizer Factory in February, 1960;

(b) if so, the casualties caused as a result thereof?

(c) the cause of accident; and

(d) whether any inquiry has been held?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) A fire broke out on 8th February, 1960 at 11 A.M. in the Coke Oven plant at Sindri.

(b) One person died as a result of the burns. Three others sustained injuries and were treated in the Sindri Hospital.

(c) The fire occurred when the Steam driven exhauster, kept as a stand by for use in the event of the electrically-driven exhauster going out of commission, was given the usual weekly trial run.

(d) A Committee of enquiry has been set up to investigate into the cause of the accident and the extent of damage. Their report is expected within a week.

Import Advisory Council

1348. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Supply Secretary to the Government of Assam at the recent meeting of the Import Advisory Council pleaded for the separate licensing of importers for Assam; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An Import Trade Control Office has been opened at Shillong which will start functioning with effect from 1st April, 1960.

Electronic Equipment

1349. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has been recommended by the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency as an ideal place to manufacture tropicalised electronic equipment for industrial use;

(b) whether any special project is going to be included in the Third Five Year Plan for the manufacture of electronic equipment; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) No formal recommendation has been made, but the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency and his technical team during their recent visit to India noted with appreciation that tropica-

lised electronic equipment was being produced at Trombay.

(b) and (c). The Electronics Division of the Atomic Energy Establishment Trombay is already producing enough nuclear electronic equipment to meet its needs. A proposal to increase its production capacity to enable it to meet not only its own demands but also those of scientific, industrial, medical and educational institutions throughout the country is under consideration.

Pashmina Wool

1350. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of pashmina wool imported from Tibet into Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh during the period from June to December, 1959; and

(b) the quantity of pashmina wool exported to foreign countries with their names during the above period?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Imports during 1959 were approximately as follows: (Separate information for the period June to December 1959 is not available).

Jammu and Kashmir	1000	Maunds approximately (Upto 30-11-59)
Punjab . .	7200	Maunds
Uttar Pradesh .	202	Maunds
(b)U.S.A. . .	2289	Maunds
Japan . . .	122	Maunds

सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त की गई समितियां

१३५१. **श्री खुशवक्त राय** : क्या संसद्-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मई, १९५७ से सरकार ने अब तक कितनी समितियां, आयोग, अन्य निकाय नियुक्त किये हैं जिनमें संसद् सदस्य नाम-निर्दिष्ट किये गये हैं ; और

(ख) उन समितियों, आयोगों, निकायों के नाम क्या हैं और संसद् के कौन कौन से सदस्य उनमें नाम निर्दिष्ट किये गये हैं ?

संसद-कार्य मंत्री (श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और उपलब्ध होने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

भारत की उत्तरी सीमा की मान-चित्रावली

१३५२. **श्री खुशवक्त राय** : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विदेश में विभिन्न भारतीय दूतावासों को उत्तरी सीमा की कितनी मान-चित्रावलियां (एटलस) मुफ्त बांटने के लिये भेजी गई हैं;

(ख) क्या उन दूतावासों ने एटलस की प्रतियां वितरित कर दी हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो अब तक कितनी प्रतियां बांटी गयी हैं ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य उपमंत्री (श्रीमती) (लक्ष्मी मेनन) : (क) से (ग). एटलस की प्रतियां जनता को मुफ्त बांटी जाने के लिये नहीं हैं । उसकी प्रतियां हमारे विदेश स्थित प्रतिनिधियों के पास भेजी गई हैं ताकि वे उनसे अपना काम चलाएं और उन देशों की सरकारों को भेंट करें, जहां वे नियुक्त किये गये हैं । एटलस की प्रतियां बिक्री के लिये भी सुलभ हैं, एक प्रति का दाम १५ रुपए है ।

Ambar Charkha Training

1353. Shri S. R. Arumugham:
Shri Ganapathy:
Shri Ayyakannu:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Ambar Charkha training courses conducted during 1958-59 and 1959-60 in the State of Madras;

(b) the number of trainees that took part and the value of yarn produced during their training period; and

(c) the cost of these schemes with the value of charkhas distributed to the trainees?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) 448 Instructors, 29 Carpenters and 8,377 Spinners were trained during 1958-59 and 420 Instructors, 86 Carpenters and 14,446 Spinners have been trained during 1959-60 (upto December, 1959) in Madras State. Information about the value of yarn produced during the training period is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) The expenditure incurred on training schemes was Rs. 13·55 lakhs during 1958-59 and Rs. 2·33 lakhs during 1959-60 (upto December 1959). The cost of Charkhas distributed to the spinners amounted to Rs. 10·22 lakhs during 1958-59 and Rs. 11·63 lakhs during 1959-60 (upto December, 1959).

Consumer Price Index Numbers

1354. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India average consumer price index number for December, 1959 mentioned in para 12 of the speech of the Finance Minister introducing the budget for 1960-61 as 124 (base 1949—100) is provisional or final;

(b) the reasons for the delay in publishing the final figures for August| November, 1959; and

(c) when the final figures are likely to be given?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Provisional. The index since finalised, is 122.

(b) and (c). The All India Average consumer price index numbers for the month of August|November, 1959 have since been finalised. They are:

August	125
September	124
October	126
November	126

The delay in finalising the index number was owing to non-receipt of price returns and State series of index numbers from the price collecting agencies and the State Authorities.

Industrial Estate near Mangalore

1355. Shri Achar: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken to establish an Industrial Estate near Mangalore in South Kanara district (Mysore);

(b) if so, the steps taken; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in establishing that Industrial estate?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Twelve sheds are under construction and it is expected that the Estate will be completed by December, 1960.

Manufacture of Diesel Oil Engine

1356. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of diesel oil engines manufactured in the country during the year 1959; and

(b) the number of such engines imported during the same year?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) 48,349 Nos.

(b) 8,125 Nos. (January-November 1959).

पर्यटक वीसा

१३४७. **श्री ब्रजराज सिंह** : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पर्यटक दृष्टांक (वीसा) जारी करने के लिये और अधिक देर तक भारत में ठहरने के लिये कोई निश्चित नियम हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उनकी एक प्रति टेबल पर रखी जायगी;

(ग) किन-किन देशों के कितने लोगों ने भारत में अधिक देर ठहरने के लिये पर्यटक वीसा के लिये प्रार्थना-पत्र दिये जो १९५७–५८ और १९५८–५९ में अस्वीकार कर दिये दिये गये ;

(घ) इन वर्षों में वीसा के लिये जिनके प्रार्थना-पत्र मंजूर किये गये उनकी संख्या की तुलना में अस्वीकृत किये गये प्रार्थना-पत्रों की संख्या क्या है; और

(ङ) प्रार्थना-पत्रों को अस्वीकृत करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू): (क) और (ख). वीजा जारी करने के कोई वैधानिक नियम (स्टेचुटरी रूल्स) नहीं हैं । गृह मन्त्रालय से सलाह मशविरा करके हमारे विदेश-स्थित मिशनों और केन्द्रों को समय-समय पर हिदायतें भेजी जाती हैं, वह मन्त्रालय वीजा और भारत में विदेशियों से सम्बद्ध कार्य को करता है । अमल में लाई जाने वाली इन हिदायतों को एक वीजा नियमावली (मेनुअल) में संकलित कर दिया गया है जिसमें समय-समय पर संशोधन किया जाता है । नियमावली और अमल में लाई जाने वाली हिदायतें गोपनीय हैं और वे केवल वीजा जारी करने वाले अधिकारियों का मार्ग दर्शन करने के लिये हैं । खेद है कि इन गोपनीय प्रलेखों को सदन की मेज पर नहीं रखा जा सकता । बहरहाल, अगर सरकार के सामने ऐसा कोई मसला रखा जाए जिसका सम्बन्ध भारत के लिए वीजा देने से हो तो वह उसके किसी भी पहलू पर ध्यानपूर्वक विचार करने के लि तैयार है ।

(ग) और (घ). यह सूचना अभी सुलभ नहीं है । चूंकि इस सूचना को इकट्ठा करने में काफी वक्त और मेहनत लगेगी, इसलिये इसे करने का इरादा नहीं है ।

(ङ) वीजा के लिए दी गई किसी अर्जी को नामंजूर करने के कारण गोपनीय रहते हैं, इसलिये उन्हें प्रार्थी या किसी और को बताने की प्रथा नही है ।

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12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Letter from Prime Minister of China

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the letter dated the 19th March, 1960 from the Prime Minister of China to the Prime Minister of India. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2011/60].

Annual Report of Hindustan Shipyard Limited

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) of Section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956, a copy of the Annual Report of the Hindustan Shipyard Limited for the year 1958-59 along with the Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2012/60].

Annual Report of National Small Industries Corporation Limited

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following papers:

(i) Annual Report of the National Small Industries Corporation Limited for the year 1958-59 along with the Audited Account and comments of the

Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of Section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956.

(ii) A Review by the Government of the working of the above corporation. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2013/60]

REVISED ESTIMATES AND BUDGET ESTIMATES OF EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION AND NOTIFICATIONS ISSUED UNDER EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUNDS ACT

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following papers:

(i) Revised Estimates for the year 1959-60 and Budget Estimates for the year 1960-61 of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation, under Section 36 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948.

(ii) (a) Notification No. G.S.R. 312 dated the 12th March, 1960, under sub-section (2) of Section 4 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952.

(b) Notification No. G.S.R. 313 dated the 12th March, 1960 issued under sub-section (3) (b) of Section 1 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2014/60.]

12.02 hrs.

REPORT OF ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

SEVENTY-EIGHTH REPORT

Shri Dasappa (Banagolre): I beg to present the Seventy-eighth Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs—Part II on Secretariat (Scientific Research Wing), Grants-in-aid, National Research Development Corporation of India and Technical Institutions.

12.03 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

CLOSURE OF SMALL SCALE ALUMINIUM FACTORIES AT SHAHDARA

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Under Rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Commerce and Industry to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"The closure of seven small-scale aluminium factories at Shahdara (Delhi) and unemployment resulting therefrom".

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): Seven factories manufacturing Aluminium utensils in Shahdra (Delhi) engaging 230 labourers were closed by the managements concerned with effect from 3rd March, 1960 to 8th March, 1960 (both days inclusive) as they did not possess a licence from the Excise Department which was necessary on account of the imposition of Excise Duty on Aluminium slabs and circles. However, the employers have opened their factories with effect from 9th March, 1960 after obtaining the licence from the Excise Department.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, this was a closure not as a result of labour trouble but because they wanted to avoid taking licences. I want to know whether they are willing to pay the workers the wages for this period.

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is for the workers to take up with their employers. We can certainly use our good offices because it was not their fault.

12.05 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS*—*contd.*

MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: We will now resume further discussion on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. Eight hours had originally been allotted. It appears that as per the desire of the House the hon. Deputy-Speaker allowed one more hour. Thus there were nine hours out of which 6 hours and 40 minutes have been taken and 2 hours 20 minutes remain with this extended period. How long does the Minister propose to take?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): About one hour.

Mr. Speaker: So, we have an hour and twenty minutes. We are starting at 12.05 and I will call upon the hon. Minister at 1-30.

Shri Radhelal Vyas (Ujjain): Sir, I submit that it is a very important subject and recently the National Development Council discussed this matter of the integrated price structure. It has been deferred and it will be discussed on the 17th of April by the Chief Ministers at the National Development Council. I feel—so many others also feel—that the time, in spite of the increase by one hour, is still not adequate. So, if you kindly increase it by two hours, some of us would like to participate and speak on this particular subject which is going to be taken up and which will cover the Third Plan. It is a very important matter and you will kindly give your consideration.

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda): Sir, I would like to support what the hon. Member has said. I have already spoken and so it is not for myself but I think that the subject is of very great importance at the moment.... (*Interruptions.*)

Mr. Speaker: I do not know how to find time. Hon. Members must be prepared to sit till 7 o'clock then ..... (*Interruptions.*) In that case, who guarantees he quorum?

Sardar Hukam Singh (Bhatinda): There is a half-an-hour discussion also.

Mr. Speaker: We will put off the half-an-hour discussion to some other day.

We are sitting, even according to the agenda, till 6-30 today. At 6 p.m. there is a half-an-hour discussion. I am willing to put it off to some other day provided the hon. Members are willing to sit till 7 p.m. I ought not be asked to ring the Bell in search of quorum. Let no papers announce once again that the House has adjourned for want of quorum. It is somewhat an embarrassment to me. I am sure the hon. Members will not only speak but they have also to hear. I do not feel any hon. Member thinks that he is bound to hear also and educate himself.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): Some of us do.

Mr. Speaker: I congratulate those some hon. Members.

Very well. The House will sit till 7 p.m. today and thus we will have one hour more.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): May I submit respectfully that the question of quorum is a very ticklish question and if anybody raises that question we shall be in trouble. Therefore, I submit respectfully that the House should go till half past six today. You can add one hour more but the House should not sit beyond half past six. Otherwise, there will be trouble.

Mr. Speaker: I am striking a mean. We shall sit till 7 p.m. Now Shri Biswanath Roy was in possession of the House.

Shri Rami Reddy (Cuddappah): Sir, the time-limit for speeches may be restricted to ten minutes so that more speakers can be accommodated.

Shri N. B. Maiti (Ghatal): May I submit? (*Interruptions.*)

Mr. Speaker: No more submission. Order, order. I will allow only ten minutes.

Shri N. B. Maiti: The back-benchers do not get any opportunity and so we oppose the extension of the time.... (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Shri Bishwanath Roy has taken one minute already. He may continue his speech.

श्री विश्वनाथ राय (सलेमपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता था कि वह भारतीय समाज की ३० प्रतिशत जनता के लिए, भारतीय समाज के सबसे बड़ा समूह के जो भारत की प्रजा का लगभग ७० प्रतिशत है, स्वार्थ की तरफ कभी कभी इच्छा से अथवा अनिच्छा से उदासीन रहना चाहती है.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member may kindly resume his seat. I will call the hon. Minister only at 2-30 instead of at 1-30, in view of the extension in time.

श्री विश्वनाथ राय : बात ऐसी ही है । जब कभी उत्पादन बढ़ाने की बात आती है, जब भी खेती की उपज बढ़ाने की बात होती है तब राष्ट्रीयता के नाम पर, देश के स्वार्थ और हित के नाम पर किसानों को इसके लिये प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है कि वे कड़ा परिश्रम करें, अपना कुछ बलिदान भी करें और जब वे उसमें सफल होते हैं कुछ अंश में और उनकी सफलता के फलस्वरूप अन्न का उत्पादन बढ़ता है उस समय किसी न किसी हिस्से से देश के और समाज के, कुछ लोगों की तरफ से बारम-बार यह चेष्टा की जाती है कि उत्पादित अनाजों का भाव कम किया जाय । यह सही है । कोई भी यह नहीं चाहता कि खेती की पैदावार की कीमत बहुत बढ़ जाए या जो चीजें फैक्टरी में बनती हैं उनके दाम भी तेज हो जाएं । इसमें केवल किसानों का ही स्वार्थ नहीं है बल्कि सारे देश का स्वार्थ है । कि जिस भाव पर किसानों को अपनी जरूरत की चीजें मिलती हैं उसी अनुपात से खेतों की पैदावार का भी मूल्य निश्चित किया जाए । यह नहीं होना चाहिये कि मजदूरी के नाम पर तथा उपभोक्ताओं के नाम पर खेती की पैदावार का दाम तो कम रहे लेकिन कारखानों में बनने वाली चीजों का दाम महंगा रखा जाए । यह नहीं होना चाहिये कि खेत की पैदावार का जो कि कच्चा माल है, दाम तो कम रहे और कारखानों में बने माल का दाम ज्यादा रखा जाए । हमें तो यह भी अनुभव है कि पिछले पांच सात साल में एक बार जब गेहूं का भाव ७ रुपए मन हो गया था और स्वर्गीय माननीय श्री रफी अहमद किदवई ने इसे देख किसानों के हित के लिये उपाय किया था तब भी कपड़े की कीमत कम नहीं हुई थी, और भी चीजों का दाम ज्यों का त्यों रह गया था, बल्कि कपड़े का भाव तो कुछ बढ़ा था । मैं उन भाईयों से जो मजदूरों के नाम पर या शहर में रहने वालों के नाम पर, या उन लोगों के नाम पर जो व्यवसायों में लगे हैं और उद्योग चलाते हैं, यह कहते हैं कि किसानों की पैदावार सस्ती रहे, यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि जब गेहूं सात रुपये मन बिका था तब क्या हुआ था । वह दाम तो और भी गिर जाता पर स्वर्गीय माननीय किदवाई साहब ने ज्यादा दाम नहीं गिरने दिया ।

कहने का मतलब यह था कि न तो भाव अनायास बहुत तेज होता है और न अनायास गिरता है । कुछ उत्पादन पर भी निर्भर करता है । कुछ ऐसे भाइयों के रुख पर भी निर्भर करता है जिनके हाथ में समाज का व्यवसाय है । वह व्यवसाय भी अभी एक पूंजीवादी

[श्री विश्वनाथ राय]

व्यवस्था में है । सरकार की नीति में कुछ परिवर्तन हो रहा है, कुछ समाजवादी ढांचा कायम करने पर विचार हो रहा है, कुछ उसकी तरफ प्रोत्साहन भी दिया जाता है, लेकिन जब हम और हमारे किसान, जो संगठित नहीं हैं, अपने खेतों की पैदावार को व्यवसाइयों के हाथों में देते हैं तो वह ऐसा करने के लिये विवश होते हैं क्यों कि उनके पास काफी पैसा नहीं होता है । उस समय उनकी पैदावार का भाव गिरा रहता है । नतीजा यह होता है कि भारत के किसान, जिनका प्रतिशत देश में ७० है, जब उनके उत्पादन के बाजार में आने का समय आता है, जिस वक्त उनकी फसल बाजार में आती है तो उस समय उसका दाम कम कर दिया जाता है और इससे किसानों को बड़ा धक्का लगता है ।

ऐसी हालत में हम तो यह कहेंगे कि जिस समाजवादी ढांचे की बातचीत की जा रही है क्या वह केवल थोड़े से लोगों के लिये है, क्या यह केवल मजदूरों और नौकरी करने वाले लोगों के लिये है जो कि हिन्दोस्तान में केवल १० प्रतिशत हैं । क्या उनके स्वार्थों के लिये सरकार देश की ७० प्रतिशत जनता के स्वार्थों के प्रति उदासीन रहेगी । अभी तक हमारी अर्थ व्यवस्था न तो समाजवादी हो सकी है और न बिल्कुल अनियंत्रित पूंजीवादी ही रह गयी है, बल्कि नियंत्रित पूंजीवाद की तरफ हम बढ़ रहे हैं । ऐसी हालत में सरकार भी बीच में आती है और अनेकों प्रकार से भाव का कण्ट्रोल करती है ।

इस के कारण कभी कभी तो किसान एक जिले से अपना गल्ला दूसरे जिले में नहीं भेज सकते । कुछ किसान, जिनके पास अपनी जमीन नहीं है, दूसरे जिलों में जाकर खेती करते हैं, जब अपनी पैदावार को अपने जिले में, जहां उनके पास खेती नहीं है, भेजना चाहते हैं तो उनको ऐसा नहीं करने दिया जाता है । ये लोग ज्यादातर लैंडलैस वरकर होते हैं । ये लोग अपने परिवार वालों के लिए दूसरे जिले से अपना पैदा किया हुआ गल्ला नहीं भेज सकते हैं । पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में जहां गरीबी बहुत है, जहां घनी आबादी है, जैसा कि आप लोगों को मालूम है, वहां के मजदूर बाहर जाते हैं । वे लोग नैनीताल जिले में और तराई के इलाके में या चम्पारन जिले में जाते हैं । वहां पर वे जो खेती में पैदा करते हैं उसको अपने यहां नहीं भेज सकते हैं । और उनको विवश होकर व्यवसाइयों के हाथ सस्ते भाव पर बेचना पड़ता है । जब उनके हाथों से गल्ला निकल जाता है तो फिर उनको जरूरत होने पर उनको वही गल्ला व्यवसायों से महंगे दामों पर मिलता है ।

ये किसान देश की जनता का ७० प्रतिशत भाग हैं । सरकार इनके लिये कुछ करने का आश्वासन भले ही देती रही है मगर अब तक उसने कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं निकाली है जिससे इनके स्वार्थ की रक्षा हो सके । मेरा तो सुझाव यह है कि जिस तरह से सरकार ने किसानों की पैदावार का मूल्य नियंत्रित किया है, उसी तरह वह स्टाकिस्टों और होलसेल डीलरों के भावों को भी नियंत्रित करे और राजकीय व्यापार को बढ़ावा दे । इधर राजकीय व्यापार की बात चीत कुछ ढीली पड़ गयी है । और जो स्टाकिस्ट हैं वह फायदा उठा रहे हैं यह बात सही है कि जो बात सन् १९५८ में थी वह सन् १९५९ में नहीं रही, फिर भी किसानों को जिनके पास रुपया नहीं है अपना गल्ला सस्ता बेचना पड़ा और इससे उनको बहुत हानि हुई है । मेरा सरकार से यह अनुरोध है कि राजकीय व्यवसाय की नीति को द्योतित करना चाहिए । इसमें सरकार धीमी मालूम पड़ती है । सम्भव है वह उसमें कुछ परिवर्तन करना चाहती हो ।

मैं चाहता हूं कि किसानों को सस्ते भाव पर गल्ला बेचने के लिये विवश न किया जाए । सरकार को

चाहिये कि स्टोरेज की सुविधा उपलब्ध करावे और किसी संस्था की देख रेख में, चाहे वह कोआपरेटिव हो या कोई और हो किसान अपना गल्ला वहां उचित मूल्य लेकर रख सकें और जब भाव ठीक आ आएं तो अपना गल्ला बेच सकें। इस समय तो ऐसा नहीं हो रहा है। आप किसानों पर तो नियंत्रण लगा देते है लेकिन जो स्टाकिस्ट है वे जिस भाव पर चाहें बेचते हैं, इसकी उनको छूट है। यह चीज किसानों के हित में नहीं है।

सरकार की पुकार पर किसानों ने उत्पादन बढ़ाया है। उसके लिए सरकार को भी श्रेय है। लेकिन जो कठिनाई उनके समाने है उसके कारण वे जो सफलता प्राप्त करते हैं वे उसका पूरा लाभ नहीं उठा पाते हैं। आपने किसानों को कुछ सूविधायें दी हैं लेकिन वे उसके लिए पर्याप्त नहीं हैं। आप कहेंगे कि चारों तरफ़ से रुपये की मांग है। किसानों के लिए रुपया कहां से लाया जाए।

मेरा सुझाव है कि जो आप अरबों रुपया बाहर भेज कर गल्ला मंगाते हैं उसमें से कुछ रुपया बचाकर अगर भारत के किसानों को दिया जाए तो वह उत्पादन बढ़ा सकते हैं और सचमुच आपको अच्छे भाव पर गल्ला बेच सकते हैं अगर उनको पूरी सुविधाएं दी जाएं तो वे अपना उत्पादन बढ़ा सकते हैं।

मैं सरकार का ध्यान एक और चीज की तरफ़ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। जब किसान के परिवार वालों की संख्या बढ़ती है तो वह ऊब करके अपनी जो छोटी मोटी खेती होती है उसको छोड़कर बाहर चला जाता है कारण है, वह अनुभव करता है कि ज्यादा पैदा करने पर भी उसको उचित मूल्य नहीं मिल पाता है और जो उसके लिए आवश्यकीय चीजें हैं उनको वह नहीं खरीद पाता है। इसका एक कारण तो यह भी है कि उनको कर्ज मिलने की सुविधा नहीं है। इसके लिए कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज बनाकर उनको कर्ज देने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए।

लेकिन जब तक वह न हो सके तब तक उसके लिए आपको प्लेजिंग की व्यवस्था तो करनी ही चाहिए ताकि उसे कर्ज मिल सके और पैसे की कठिनाई दूर हो सके और उसको अपनी पैदावार का उचित मूल्य मिल सके।

किसानों की एक कठिनाई यह भी है कि वे अपनी पैदावार बेच देते हैं किन्तु उसके बाद उनको मूल्य मिलने में भी कठिनाई होती है। इनमें गन्ने की खेती करने वाले किसान सबसे प्रमुख हैं। और लोग जब अपनी चीज बेचते हैं तो उनको उसका मूल्य तुरन्त मिल जाता है। ईख की खेती करने वालों को यह कठिनाई है कि वे अपना गन्ना लेजाकर स्टेशन पर या फैक्टरी गेट पर बेचते हैं लेकिन उनको उसका पैसा बहुत समय तक नहीं मिलता। उत्तर प्रदेश में देवरिया में सबसे ज्यादा चीनी की मिलें हैं। वहां की मिसाल मैं आपको देना चाहता हूं। वहां भटनी शुगर के क्षेत्र में एक ऐसा अवसर आया जब कुछ किसानों को ६ साल तक दाम नहीं मिला। पिछले साल का सीजन जो सन् १९५६-६० का पिराई का सीजन चल रहा है उस सीजन में नूनखार और भटनी इन दो यूनियनों का दो लाख रुपया नहीं मिला है इसके कारण गन्ने की बुवाई और किसानों का दूसरा काम अच्छी तरह नहीं हो रहा है। ये कठिनाई उनके सामने है। देश में गन्ने की खेती करने वाले किसान बहुत ज्यादा हैं। यह मिसाल तो मैं ने आपको एक फ़ैक्टरी की दी है। बहुत सी मिलों के क्षेत्र में इस प्रकार की कठिनाई का सामना किसानों को करना पड़ रहा है। करीब दो करोड़ किसान हिन्दुस्तान में गन्ने की खेती करते हैं और इसके सरकार को आमदनी भी होती है। कई सालों से सरकार

[श्री विश्वनाथ राय]

का ध्यान आकर्षित किया जा रहा है। फिर भी इस कठिनाई को दूर करने में न जाने सरकार क्यों उदासीन है। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपके दस मिनट तो हो चुके हैं।

श्री विश्वनाथ राय : मैं दो मिनट में खत्म कर देता हूं।

मैं चाहता हूं कि कोई ऐसा .....

Mr. Speaker: If each hon. Member exceeds the ten minutes by two minutes, why should I not reduce the time for each hon. Member from 15 minutes to ten minutes?

श्री विश्वनाथ राय : मैं अभी खत्म कर रहा हूं। मैं यह कह रहा था कि कोई ऐसा नियम बने कि जब कभी भी किसान से गन्ना लिया जाय और यूनियन के कहने पर भी उसके दाम नहीं दिये जायें तो उनको सूद भी दामों के साथ मिलना चाहिए। यदि ऐसा आपने किया तो किसानों को उनके गन्ने का मूल्य समय पर मिल जाया करेगा और वे अपना काम चला सकेंगे अन्यथा गवर्नमैंट स्वयं किसानों को मूल्य देने का प्रबन्ध करे।

कुछ और क्राप्स हैं जिन से किसानों को सा मिल सकता है। उसमें ज्यूट (पाट) भी एक है हमारे पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में ज्यूट काफ़ी हो सकता है। ज्यूट की काफ़ी खेती हो सकती है। वह बढ़ भी रही है वहां बहुत सी निदियां हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि ज्यूट की खेती को और भी वहां पर बढ़ाया जा सकता है। वहां पर दूसरी फ़सलें बाढ़ आने पर नष्ट हो जाती हैं वहां पर उस बाढ़ का ज्यूट को फ़सल पर कोई असर नहीं पड़ता है। ऐसे क्षेत्र जहां पर बाढ़ आती है बरबाद हो जाते हैं, फ़सलें बरबाद हो जाती हैं लेकिन जहां ज्यूट की फ़सल रहती है, वह बरबाद नहीं होती है, वह बच जाती है। इस लिए भी मैं समझता हूं कि वहां ज्यूट की खेती को बढ़ावा दिया जा सकता है। एक फ़ैक्टरी इसके लिए वहां कायम की जा सकती है। आज कहा जाता है कि खाद की पैदावार बढ़ रही है। इसलिए भी समझता हूं कि ज्यूट की खेती की ओर विशेष ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

फ़रटिलाइजर की बात अकसर की जाती है। यह कहा जाता है कि फ़रटिलाइजर नहीं मिलता है जिससे खेती को नुकसान पहुंचता है। लेकिन कुछ फ़सलें ऐसी हैं जिन का काम फ़रटिलाइजर कुछ कम होने पर भी चल सकता है और उनमें से एक तिलहन, (आयलसीड्स) की फ़सल है। दुनिया में तिलहन पैदा करने वाले देशों में हिन्दुस्तान का तीसरा स्थान है। मूंगफली की खेती तो दुनिया में सब से अधिक हिन्दुस्तान में होती है। इन की पैदावार को अगर प्रोत्साहन दिया जाए, तो किसानों की जो फ़रटिलाइजर की आवश्यकता होती है, उसे भी कम किया जा सकता है और किसान स्वयं खेत को अच्छा खाद दे सकते हैं। इस तरह से यदि आपने किया तो सचमुच में किसानों को लाभ हो सकता है और खेती भी अच्छी हो सकती है और पैदावार भी बढ़ सकती है।

मुझे पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में कहना था कि वहां की हालत बहुत अधिक खराब है पहले भी वह हमेशा खराब रही है। वहां पर खेती के लिए जो क़र्ज़े देने की बातें है तथा दूसरी बातें है उनकी ओर सरकार विशेष ध्यान दे ताकि घनी आबादी वाले इस प्रदेश को हम आगे बढ़ा सकें।

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय (सागर-रक्षित-अनुसूचित जातियां) : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं आपको सबसे पहले धन्यवाद देना चाहती

हूं कि आपने मुझे दस मिनट बोलने का मौका दिया है । अनेक माननीय सदस्यों ने खाद्य स्थिति के सम्बन्ध में अपने अपने विचार आपके सामने रखे हैं । मैं भी अपने कुछ अनुभव और विचार आपके समाने रखना चाहती हूं ।

पहली बात तो यह है कि मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि जिस वक्त से हमारे मंत्री महोदय इस पद के ऊपर नियुक्त हुए हैं, उसी समय से हमारे देश में अमृत वर्षा हो रही है । अमृत वर्षा मैं इसलिए कहती हूं कि काफ़ी पानी बरसा है और इसका नतीजा यह हुआ है कि काफ़ी गेहूं आया है और मैं समझती हूं कि कोई गेहूं की कमी नहीं है । हो सकता है कि कहीं कहीं आंधी चलती हो, ओले पड़े हों और उसके फलस्वरूप खेती उजड़ गई हो लेकिन इतना होने पर भी इस साल अच्छी फ़सल है, कोई खराबी नहीं है, गेहूं, अच्छी तरह से आया है ...

श्री पहाड़िया (सवाई-माधोपुर- रक्षित अनुसूचित जातियां) : हमारे यहां अच्छी नहीं है ।

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय : अगर आप के यहां अच्छी नहीं है तो आप पुण्य-दान इत्यादी नहीं करते होंगे । लेकिन मैं ने जहां जहां दौरा किया है, देखा है कि पार साल के मुकाबले में इस साल फ़सल अच्छी है ।

हमारे मंत्री महोदय पारस पुरुष हैं । वह ऐसे समय में मंत्री बने हैं कि भविष्य में हमारे देश की कृषि बहुत अच्छी तरह से आगे बढ़ेगी । मैं समझती हूं कि आगे हमारे देश में कभी सूखा-रूखा नहीं पड़ेगा । मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय को इस सब के लिए बधाई देती हूं । उनकी नियुक्ति अच्छी है और मैं समझती हूं कि हमारी खेती में सुधार होगा । जो भी कमियां इस वक्त हमें नजर आती हैं वे उनकी कमियां नहीं हैं, उनकी कोई गलती नहीं है । जो गलतियां हैं वे हमारे कर्मचारियों की हैं । हमारे कर्मचारीगण अच्छी तरह से, सच्चे ढंग से काश्तकारों के साथ लेन-देन नहीं करते हैं, हिसाब से काम नहीं करते हैं । पहले तो हमारे यहां देहातों में लेखपाल या पटवारी होता है और वह हमारे किसानों को नाना प्रकार से तंग करता है । समय पर उनकी लिखापढ़ी नहीं करता है, समय पर तकावी नहीं दिलाता है, समय पर उनको बीज नहीं मिलता है, खाद नहीं मिलती है । अब पटवारी तंग क्यों करता है ? उसका कारण यह है कि जब तक उसकी पाकेट में मनी न चला जाए काम नहीं करता है । किसानों को जगह जगह मारे मारे फिरना पड़ता है । उसको जब तहसीलदार या छोटे साहब के पास या नायब-तहसीलदार के पास जाना पड़ता है, तो वहां पर उसका सही तरीके से काम नहीं होता है । कलैक्टर, डिप्टी कलैक्टर, कहीं पर भी जाए, सही तरीके से काम नहीं होता है । वक्त पर कभी उसका काम नहीं बनता है । मंत्री महोदय, खाद्य मंत्री इत्यादी कईयों का मैं बखान कर सकती हूं, जोकि देखते हैं कि किसानों को तकलीफ़ है लेकिन कुछ कर नहीं सकते हैं । अगर हमारे मंत्री महोदय कोई ऐसा कदम उठायें जिससे कि काश्तकारों को जो तकलीफ़ हैं वे दूर हो सकें, तो पैदावार बढ़ सकती है । हमारे नौकर जो हैं, गवर्नमेंट सर्वेंट जो हैं, जो पटवारी हो या तहसीलदार है या और जो दूसरे लोग हैं अगर वे सही तरीके से काश्तकार का काम कर दें, तो काश्तकार दिल लगा कर अपनी खेती कर सकता है । लेकिन आज होता क्या है ? इन लोगों के हृदय में कोई डर नहीं है । हमारा जो शासन है वह बहुत ढीला है, कड़ा शासन नहीं है और इस लिए वे डरते नहीं है । इसलिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करती हूं कि वह सख्त कदम उठायें जिससे किसानों की जो तकलीफ़ हैं वे कम हो सकें और उनकी रक्षा हो सके । इसका कारण यह है कि जिस वक्त काश्तकार को तकावी, या बीज या खाद या किसी और चीज की जरूरत पड़ती है तो वह जिले की तरफ़ दौड़ता है । इन चीजों को प्राप्त करने के लिए उसको तीन दिन तो दरख्वास्त देने में लग

[श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय]

जाते हैं। जब वह साहब के पास जाता है तो उसको कह दिया जाता है कि साहब लंच पर गए हुए हैं। जब तीन बजे लंच से वह लौट कर आते हैं तो गप शप लगाना शुरू कर देते हैं और जब चार बज जाते हैं तो उनके घर जाने का वक्त आ जाता है। इस तरह से तकावी हासिल करने के लिए जब तक किसान को ५० रुपये खर्च करने पर मजबूर नहीं कर दिया जाता है, ५० रूपये दरख्वास्त देने में खर्च करने पर मजबूर नहीं कर दिया जाता है तब तक उसे तकावी प्राप्त नहीं होती है। इस वासते मेरा सुझाव है कि कोई ऐसा आदेश निकले कि तहसीलदार खुद गांव में, कस्ब में या बस्ती में जा कर तकावी किसानों को दे, वहां जा कर बीज दे, वहां जा कर खाद दे ताकि किसानों के काम में बाधा न पड़े और वे सही तरीके से काश्तकारी के काम में लग सकें।

मैंने अभी सागर जिले में तथा दूसरे जिलों में देखा है, तकावी बट रही है। इस को लेने के लिए किसान को चार चार दिन तक दौड़ना पड़ता है कभी खजाने में जाना पड़ता है, कभी किसी अफसर के पास जाना पड़ता है, कभी इम्पीरियल बैंक में जाना पड़ता है और जब तक उसका ५० रुपया खर्च न हो जाय तब तक उसको तकावी मिलती नहीं है। तकावी तो २०० रुपया मिलती है लेकिन खर्च उसका ५० रुपया हो जाता है, और उसके पास केवल १५० रुपय ही बचते हैं। अब आप बतायें कि वह बैल क्या इस में से खरीद सकता है या कोई और काम चला सकता है। आज हजार या बारह सौ रुपया कुआं खोदने के लिए चाहिए, लेकिन सात सौ या पांच सौ ही दिया जाता है, अब आप ही बताइय कि इस में क्या कहीं कुआ खुद सकता है। मैं समझती हूं कि जब तक हमारे मंत्री किसानों की तकलीफों की तरफ ध्यान नहीं देंगे तब तक हमारे देश में काश्तकारी आगे नहीं बढ सकती है। जो भ्रष्टाचार है वह भी बहुत अधिक है। आज देखा जाता है कि जो भ्रष्टाचारी लोग हैं उनकी दाढ़ में मिठाई और रसगुल्ला ही जाता है, वही उनको पसन्द आता है और जब तक उनको यह नहीं मिल जाता है तब तक व किसी काम को करके नहीं देते हैं। इस चीज को आप साबित भी नहीं कर सकते हैं। अगर कोई किसी के खिलाफ शिकायत भी करता है तो देखा गया है कि रिश्वत लेने वाला तो बच जाता है और शिकायत करने वाला उल्टा फंस जाता है।

मैं अधिक समय नहीं लेना चाहती हूं। इसके बारे में बहुत सी बातें हैं जोकि मैं सदन के सामने रखती हूं लेकिन मैं रखना नहीं चाहती हूं। लेकिन मैं इतना अवश्य कहना चाहती हूं कि किसानों का कोई भी काम समय पर नहीं होता है। उनको काश्तकारी की लकड़ी तक समय पर नहीं मिलती है। इसकी ओर भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिए। साथ ही साथ छोट छोट उद्योग धंधों को भी आपको चाहिए कि आप प्रोत्साहन दें। बाकी जो बातें थीं व हमारे विभूति मिश्र साहब ने कह दी हैं और मैं उनको दोहराना नहीं चाहती हूं। देश में दूसरी बातें कुछ भी हों, उनके बारे में आप कुछ भी करें, लेकिन जब तक आप काश्तकारी के बारे में सही कदम नहीं उठाते हैं, जब तक यह नहीं देखते हैं कि काश्तकारी अच्छी तरह से चले, तब तक कुछ हो नहीं सकता है। क्योंकि अन्न के बिना कोई देश चल नहीं सकता है। हमारे कवियों ने भी कहा है कि सोनो चांदी आदो, पूंछ जलावन खत्म। अगर मवेशी आ कर मर जाय तो कुछ नहीं बचता है। सोना तो फिर भी आधा रह जाता है लेकिन अगर मवेशी आ कर मर जाता है तो कुछ भी नहीं बचता है। इसी तरह से अन्न के बिना कोई जिन्दा नहीं रह सकता है और न ही अन्य के बिना किसी राष्ट्र का काम ही चल सकता है।

इस वास्ते मेरी प्रार्थना है कि अन्न के साथ साथ आप मवेशियों की तरफ भी ध्यान दें । आज मवेशियों के चरने के लिए कोई जगह नहीं रह गई है । कोई जगह ऐसी नहीं है जोकि मवेशियों को चराने के लिए इस्तेमाल हो सके और इससे जो गरीब आदमी हैं, उनको बहुत तकलीफ हो गई । छोटे छोटे घास के टुकड़े पड़े हुए थे जिनको कि लोगों को दे दिया गया है और इसका नतीजा यह हुआ है कि जो गरीब लोग हैं उनके वास्ते कोई ऐसी जगह नहीं रह गई है जहां पर वे अपने मवेशी चराने के लिए भेज सकें । आपको चाहिए कि इनके लिए भी आप जगह रखें । लाखों एकड़ जमीन आपके पास पड़ी हुई है, जोकि वीरान है, पहाड़ी जमीन भी है, जिसको कि आप ट्रक्टरों के जरिये तुड़वा कर काम में ला सकते हैं और इन गरीब किसानों का काम चल सकता है ।

१९५१ में या १९५२ में आपने ५० रुपया एकड़ के हिसाब से जमीन को तुड़वा कर उसकी जुताई करवाई थी । यह किसानों पर बड़ा भार है, इसको भी कम किया जाना चाहिए ।

अन्त में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहती हूं कि जो पटवारी है, तहसीलदार है या दूसरे कर्मचारी हैं, जोकि किसानों को अधिक तंग करते हैं इन पर नियंत्रण किया जाये, इनके साथ सख्ती की जाय और जो गांव वालों को तकावी या दूसरी चीजें सरकार की तरफ से दी जाती हैं, वे गांवों में जा कर किसानों के बीच में, दस गांव के आदमियों के बीच में जा कर दी जायें ताकि उनको ये आसानी से मिल सकें और वे अपने काम को आगे बढ़ा सकें ।

श्री राघे लाल व्यास : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारी खाद्य समस्या इतने वर्षों के प्रयत्न के बाद अभी भी एक पहेली बनी हुई है जिस को ठीक तरह से नहीं समझा जा सका है । सब से प्रथम तो मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हमारी खाद्य नीति क्या होनी चाहिए, इस सम्बन्ध में अभी तक कोई निश्चित . . .

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will resume his seat. We were discussing about quorum and the House is sitting till 7 o'clock. My attention has been drawn to a provision in the standing orders of the Central Legislative Assembly. There is the following provision there:

> "Adjournment for failure of quorum: If the President on a count being demanded by a Member at any time during a meeting ascertains, that 25 Members (it is now 50 Members here) are not present, he shall adjourn the Assembly till the next day on which it ordinarily sits.".

There is also a proviso which is important.

> "Provided that no demand for a count to ascertain the presence of quorum shall be made within one hour of any previous count."

We have adopted one convention that during the lunch interval, nobody will demand quorum, provided, of course, the discussion goes on, but nothing is brought up for voting. For voting, quorum is much more necessary; we shall not do without quorum.

Similarly, if the House agrees, within one hour of a count having been taken, we shall not ask for quorum, except when a division has to be taken, in which case there must be quorum. That would mean, if once a count is taken, within an hour from that, once again a count shall not be taken. Otherwise, it becomes frequent and almost every minute we may have to do it.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): We have established a convention up till now that between 1:30 and 2:30 we do not do it. We do not normally ask for quorum even during discussion on Private Members' Bills

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

and on occasions when all parts of the House have agreed to extra time being given for a particular motion. We follow that convention. So, there will not be any difficulty.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): It might offend the provisions of the Constitution, because my own opinion is that the convention which is being followed is not strictly constitutional. Before you finally decide, I would like you to examine the issue more carefully. I am speaking offhand, but I think it might offened article 100 of the Constitution.

Mr. Speaker: Of course, the practice during lunch interval has been adopted so long, notwithstanding the fact that there is a provision against it in the Constitution. If that is right, this is also right. If that is wrong, both will be wrong. There is a stricter provision which has escaped the notice of Shri Bharucha. Under the previous Act, unless the attention of the President was drawn to it, by himself he was not bound to take notice of quorum. But we have made it here more stringent that by himself the Speaker is bound to see whether there is quorum in the House; nobody need draw his attention.

Conventions are always established notwithstanding the law. There is no need for a convention if the law itself works satisfactorily. Law cannot be changed every minute, but human practice goes on changing to suit changing times. I am not introducing the practice as a rule now. It will develop as a convention, as we progress. Let us understand that if we extend the time, during the extended time, no quorum will be demanded, except where it is proposed to take a division.

Let it be the general understanding. (*Interruption*).

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): When time is extended at our instance, it is incumbent on us to have quorum also till the extended time is over. That is the proper way of doing it.

Mr. Speaker: That is right. I never extended the time of my own accord. Of course, I expect at least 50 hon. Members to be always here. When it is the desire of the House, time is extended only at the instance of the House and hon. Members. Therefore, they must see to it that there is quorum; it is their duty to do so.

Shri Rami Reddy: If you give more chances to Members who are continuously present in the House throughout, then there will be quorum.

Mr. Speaker: That is what I am trying to do.

श्री राघे लाल व्यास : मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि अभी तक सरकार ने हमारे देश की राष्ट्रीय खाद्य नीति क्या होनी चाहिए इस सम्बन्ध में कोई नीति निर्धारित नहीं की है । यह जरूर है कि नीति का उद्देश्य अभी तक यह रहा है, और उस के लिए सन् १९४६ के बाद से अभी तक प्रयत्न भी चलता रहा है, कि हमारे देश में खाद्य उत्पादन को बढ़ाया जाय और हम इस सम्बन्ध में आत्म निर्भर हों । यह ठीक है । दूसरा उद्देश्य राष्ट्रीय खाद्य नीति का यह भी होना चाहिए कि हम उपभोक्ताओं को उचित मूल्य पर खाद्यान्न उपलब्ध करें । गवर्नमेंट कह सकती है कि यह भी उस की नीति रही है और फेअर प्राइस शाप्स को खोल कर के उस नीति पर अमल करने की कोशिश की गई है । लेकिन मैं यह निवेदन करूंगा कि देश के अधिकांश उपभोक्ताओं को इस से कोई विशेष लाभ नहीं पहुंच सका है और यह नीति सही रूप में अमल में नहीं लाई जा सकी है । खाद्य नीति का एक अंग और आवश्यक दृष्टिकोण यह भी होना चाहिए कि हम ने जब सोशलिस्ट स्टेट के पैटर्न को मान्य किया है तो जिस देश में ८० प्रति-शत से लेकर ९० प्रति शत

लोग देहात में रहते हैं, वहां के लोगों की आय, खास तौर से किसानों और खेतिहर मजदूरों की आय, उन की स्थिति, उन का स्टैंडर्ड भी शहरी क्षेत्र में रहने वाले लोगों के बराबर हो। हमारी खाद्य नीति का एक उद्देश्य यह भी होना चाहिए। इन्हीं तीन बातों को लेकर मैं अपने विचार आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूं।

जहां तक उचित मूल्य पर उपभोक्ताओं को खाद्यान्न उपलब्ध करने का सवाल है, मैं ऐसा समझता हूं कि कुछ कम अन्न के क्षेत्रों को छोड़ कर, जैसे कि केरल है, या बम्बई स्टेट है या बंगाल है, जहां पर काफी फेअर प्राइस शाप्स हैं और जहां बाहर से इम्पोर्टेड अनाज दिया जाता है, और वह भी जिन लोगों को वह मिलता है, उन के अलावा अधिकतर लोगों को उस से कोई लाभ नहीं पहुंचा है। तथा मुझे बड़े दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि लोग आज बहुत परेशान हैं। ऐसी मंहगाई केवल खाद्यान्न में ही नहीं है, और भी चीजों के सम्बन्ध में लोगों को यह अनुभव हो रहा है। इस वैलफेअर स्टेट में जहां समाजवादी समाज व्यवस्था राष्ट्र कायम करना चाहता है, वहां अभी तक अन्न सस्ता नहीं मिला।

यह जरूर है कि गवर्नमेंट फेअर प्राइस शाप्स खोलने वाली है। लेकिन मैं अपने मध्य प्रदेश का अनुभव बतलाऊं। फेअर प्राइस शाप्स इन्दौर, उज्जैन, ग्वालियर, जबलपुर, भोपाल आदि शहरों में खुलीं, लेकिन वहां पर अनाज ३० प्रतिशत दूकानों पर ही ठीक से बिक सका। कुछ लोगों ने अपना धन्धा बना लिया, वह दो दो बजे आ कर कपड़ा बिछा कर बैठ जाते थे, क्यू लगा कर, अनाज मिलते ही सीधे दूसरे व्यापारी उन से खरीद लेते थे। वह लोग १४ रु० प्रति मन ले कर १८ और २० रु० मन बेचते थे। नतीजा यह होता था कि जिन को आवश्यकता होती है वह उन से वंचित रह जाते हैं। किसी भी भले आदमी के लिए वहां सुबह तड़के से ले कर ९ या १० बजे तक खड़ा रहना सम्भव नहीं है, इसलिए इस से उन लोगों को कोई विशेष लाभ नहीं पहुंचा है। उन को मजबूर हो कर आखिरकार बाजार में से ही खरीदना पड़ा। आप ने इम्पोर्टेड व्हीट और राइस कुछ लोगों को सस्ता दिया है, लेकिन आम तौर पर लोगों को बाजार में ज्यादा कीमत पर ही अनाज मिलता रहा है। यह जरूर है कि पिछले डेढ़ साल से, जब से कि आप ने मध्य प्रदेश का जोन हटा कर एक अलग राज्य बनाया है, तब से भाव कुछ कम हुए, लेकिन आप के एम्पोर्टेड व्हीट या राइस की कीमत के मुकाबले कम नहीं हुए। आज मध्य प्रदेश में गहूं मंहगा होने के बावजूद भी १६ रु० मन से कम भाव पर नहीं मिल सकता लेकिन पिछले साल जब आप ने उस की कीमत १४ रु० से १६ रु० तक रखी थी, तब वह २० और २२ रु० मन से कम लोगों को नहीं मिला था। इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की स्पष्ट नीति होनी चाहिए। दूसरे देशों में इस सम्बन्ध में काफी काम किया गया है। मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि शासन को कानून बना कर इस का प्रबन्ध करना चाहिए कि खाद्यान्न का अधिक मूल्य न बढ़े। आज आप ने कह दिया कि हम १३ से ले कर १६ रु० मन तक गेहूं खरीदेंगे, लेकिन आज आप देखिये कि २०, २२ रु० मन हो जाता है। हमारे पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव ने कहा कि आज बम्बई में ३५ रु० मन तक गहूं बिकता है। मैं कहता हूं कि ४० रु० मन तक बिकता है। मैं अभी गोधरा गया था, वहां मालूम हुआ कि ३२ से ३५ रु० मन तक वहां गेहूं बिकता है और बम्बई में ४० रु० मन बिकता है। क्या हम कानून बना कर रोक नहीं लगा सकते कि कोई आदमी इतनी ऊंची कीमत पर उसे नहीं बेच सकेगा ?

हम शकर को लें। देहातों में शकर की क्या कीमत है ? आप ने १ रु० २ नये पैसे शकर का भाव मुकर्रर किया। शहरों और कस्बों में आध सेर प्रति व्यक्ति १ सेर

[श्री राघे लाल व्यास]

प्रति व्यक्ति आप देते थे। उस वक्त देहातों में ढाई या तीन रु० सेर शकर बिकती थी। क्या हम कानून बना कर इस के लिए कोई नियम नहीं बना सकते, या कोई जुर्म इस को नहीं बना सकते कि अगर कोई आदमी इस देश में इस से मंहगा अनाज बेचेगा तो वह इस के लिए एक अपराध होगा और उसे कड़ी से कड़ी सजा दी जायगी। दूसरे देशों ने ऐसा किया है। अगर आप योरप को देखें तो वेस्टर्न योरप में कोई ऐसा देश नहीं जिस ने निम्नतम और अधिकतम अनाज का भाव मुकर्रर नहीं किया है। इस के अलावा कुछ देशों में तो अनाज की कीमतें बढ़ी नहीं और उचित मूल्य पर लोगों को वह मिले, इसलिए तमाम अनाज का व्यापार राज्य ने अपने हाथ में रखा है। यू० एस० ए० में भी प्राइस सपोर्ट है, कैनाडा में भी गहूं की खरीद सरकार करती है, आस्ट्रेलिया में भी सरकार करती है, अर्जेन्टाइना, ब्राजिल आदि सब देशों में ऐसा है। यूनियन आफ साउथ अफ्रीका में मनोपली ट्रेड रखा गया है, खास तौर पर वे व्हीट के बारे में, और वह उचित मूल्य पर उपभोक्ताओं को देने की व्यवस्था करती है। लेकिन यह दुर्भाग्य है कि हमारे देश में जहां पर गरीबी इतनी अधिक है, जहां पर हम ने सोशलिस्ट पैटर्न की सरकार को माना है, वहां पर अभी तक उपभोक्ताओं को उचित मूल्य पर अनाज देने की व्यवस्था हम नहीं कर सके हैं।

मेरा निवेदन केवल अनाज के सम्बन्ध में ही नहीं है। आज इम्पोर्टेड व्हीट और राइस फेयर प्राइस शाप्स के द्वारा सरकार देती है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि देश में अनाज ही क्या सभी चीजें उचित मूल्य पर लोगों को मिलनी चाहियें। इस की व्यवस्था राष्ट्र को करनी चाहिए। अगर आज आप फेयर प्राइस शाप्स से १४ रु० मन गेहूं देते हैं तो ज्यादा से ज्यादा १८ या २० रु० मन उस चावल या गेहूं का भाव सब लोगों के लिये देश में न हो सके तो थोड़ा सा गेहूं फेयर प्राइस शाप्स से दे देने से काम नहीं चलता हमारे यहां ज्वार, बाजरा, मक्का काफी मंहगे हैं। गेहूं के भाव बढ़ जाने से सारे प्रकार के अनाजों की कीमतें बढ़ी हुई हैं। आज ज्वार का भाव क्या है? सन् १९५४ के साल के मुकाबले में अगर आप देखें तो ज्वार और बाजरा के भाव बहुत ऊंचे हैं। अभी आप ने उड़ीसा और बंगाल का जोन बनाया है। मैं ने उड़ीसा के एक मित्र से बात की। उन्होंने बताया कि जब से जोन बना है, २ या १ रु० मन कीमत बढ़ी है। और माननीय मंत्री ने भी बताया कि किसान को फायदा हुआ है। यह ठीक है कि किसान को फायदा हुआ लेकिन मैं नम्रता पूर्वक पूछना चाहता हूं कि जो २ रु० मन अधिक किसान को मिला तो क्या कलकत्ते में जा कर वह २ रु० मन अधिक में ही उपभोक्ताओं को मिला है? आप कहते हैं कि बंगाल में कीमत कम है। लेकिन जो चावल उड़ीसा में खरीदा गया है वह बंगाल में जा कर कितना मंहगा दिया गया है और उपभोक्ताओं को कितना मंहगा मिला है। बीच में जो मार्जिन है वह व्यापारी ने कमाया, यह अच्छी बात नहीं है। इस पर प्रतिबन्ध लगना चाहिए, इस पर रोक लगनी चाहिए, और ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए कि कंज्यमर्स और प्रोड्यूसर्स दोनों के बीच जो कीमतें हैं, उस में अधिक अन्तर न हो। यह राष्ट्रीय नीति होनी चाहिए और इस के लिए कानून बनना चाहिए। दूसरे देशों में कानून बने हैं और उन पर वहां अमल किया गया है, दुर्भाग्य है कि हमारे देश में अभी तक इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कानून नहीं बन सका है।

दूसरी बात मैं प्राइस सपोर्ट के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। यह एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है। आज किसानों को हम उचित मूल्य देना चाहते हैं। हमारे यहां कोई नीति नहीं है उस की कीमत को निर्धारित करने की।

दूसरे देशों में जो कीमत निर्धारित की जाती है वह कौस्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन को बेसिस मान कर उसकी कीमत निर्धारित की जाती है। इसके लिए कानून बना हुआ है। तमाम देशों में मैं ने देखा है। इस का अध्ययन किया है। अभी हाल ही में जहां तक कि योरप का सवाल है, योरप की करीब करीब हर एक राज्य सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कानून बनाया है। कानून यह बनाया है कि कौस्ट आफ प्रोडेक्शन को लेकर उसकी कीमत निर्धारित की जाती है। यू० के० ने १९३७ और १९५७ में एक कानून बनाया और हालांकि वहां मोनोपली ट्रेड नहीं है उन्होंने अपनी नीति निश्चित की कि कौस्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन को देख कर केवल खाद्यान्न ही नहीं बल्कि किसान जो भी चीजें पैदा करते हैं चाहे वह दूध हो, ऊन हो, अनाज हो या उसके मवेशी हों; उन सब की कीमत हर साल वह नियत करते हैं कि यह कीमत हर सेशन में एकाउंटिंग पीरियड में मिलेंगी और यदि बाजार में उस को वह कीमत प्राप्त नहीं होती है तो वहां कानून बना हुआ है कि वह डेफीशिएंसी पेमेंट्स सिस्टम के अन्दर, एकाउंटिंग पीरियड जैसे ही समाप्त हो, उस के तीन महीने के अन्दर ही वह राज्य से जो कमी रह गई हो उसको पाने का हकदार रहता है। दूसरे देशों ने भी यह व्यवस्था की है लेकिन दुर्भाग्य का विषय है कि हमारे देश में जहां कि हम किसानों के हित की बात करते हैं हम ने ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था अपने यहां नहीं की है। वहां पर यह भी ध्यान रखा जाता है और यह स्लाइडिंग स्केल आफ एनकीज की व्यवस्था रहती है। जैसे जैसे समय बीतता जाता है अनाज की कीमत बढ़ती जाती है क्योंकि वह अनाज को स्टोर करके रखते हैं और जाहिर है कि उसको स्टोर करने और हिफाजत से रखने में किसान पैसा खर्च करते हैं। मेरा कहना है कि अगर इसका ध्यान नहीं रखा जायगा जैसा कि दूसरे देशों ने अपने यहां रखा है तो मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हमारे देश का किसान अनाज का उत्पादन बढ़ाने की ओर ध्यान नहीं देगा और हमारे यहां की खाद्य समस्या कभी हल नहीं होगी।

नेशनल डेवलपमेंट कौंसिल की बैठक होने वाली है जिसमें कि फिर से इस प्रश्न पर विचार किया जाने वाला है। मैं बहुत नम्रतापूर्वक निवेदन करूंगा कि दूसरे देशों में किसानों के उत्पादन का जिस तरीके से ध्यान रखा जाता है, कौस्ट आफ प्रोडेक्शन का खयाल रखा जाता है और जो अनाज स्टोरेज करके रखा जाता है उसकी कीमत को निर्धारित करते समय स्टोरेज पर आने वाले खर्च का खयाल रख कर अनाज की कीमत मुकर्रर की जाती है। वैल मैनेज्ड एंड एफिशिएंटली मैनेज्ड फार्म्स की कौस्ट आफ प्रोडेक्शन को देखते हैं और उस कौस्ट आफ प्रोडेक्शन के आधार पर किसानों की उपज की कीमत निर्धारित की जाती है। लोगों को कोई नुकसान न हो इसलिए यह सावधानी बर्ती जाती है। एफिशिएंटली मैनेज्ड फार्म्स के एकाउंट्स बराबर तैयार किये जाते हैं और उनको देख कर कीमत प्रकाशित होती है। क्या हम अपने यहां इसी तरह की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं कर सकते जैसी व्यवस्था कि दुनिया के छोटे बड़े सभी देशों ने की है। आखिर हम आज इतना पीछे क्यों हैं? अगर हम किसानों को अधिक अन्न उपजाने के हेतु प्रोत्साहन देना चाहते हैं तो हमारी यह व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए थी कि जो भी उसका सरप्लस फूड हो वह उसको दे सके और हम उसको खरीदें। फूड जोन खोल कर व्यापारियों का लोग भला कर सकते हैं लेकिन किसानों का हित नहीं कर सकते हैं। किसानों का हित करना है तो गवर्नमेंट को फौरन स्टेट ट्रेडिंग पालिसी को अख्तियार करना चाहिए और केवल एक रेल हैड और रोड हैड पर ही नहीं बल्कि तमाम देश में अलग अलग राज्यों में अलग अलग परचेज सेंटर्स कायम करके उचित मूल्य पर फौरन खरीदने की

[श्री राघे लाल व्यास]

व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए । अगर ऐसा नहीं किया गया तो हमको हमेशा खाद्यान्न बाहर से मंगाना पड़ेगा और देश में हमेशा अनाज संहगा रहने वाला है । इसलिए ठीक नीति बनानी चाहिए और किसानों के हित को ध्यान में रखते हुए और कंजयूमर्स के हित को ध्यान में रखते हुए अमल करना चाहिए । इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ आपको धन्यवाद देते हुए मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं ।

Mr. Speaker: Shri D. V. Rao.

Shrimati Laxmi Bai *rose—*

Shri Rami Reddy *rose—*

Mr. Speaker: I have got all the names here. Now Shri Rao.

Shri D. V. Rao (Nalgonda): Members from both sides of the House have expressed concern over the growing rise in prices. The very fact that members from both sides have expressed thier concern itself indicates how serious the situation is. But the Deputy Minister, while replying to the debate yesterday, stated that since this year there had been no satyagraha as has taken place in Calcutta last year, the situation is not serious and actually there is an easing of the situation. But the situation obtaining in the country does not corroborate what the Minister has stated. The index of consumer prices given in the latest issue of the bulletin on food statistics that has been supplied to us shows that whereas in the first year of the Second Five Year Plan (1957) it was 101, it was 107·7 in 1958 and 119·2 in 1959. This is the all India figure. In various big cities like Bombay and other places sometimes it is more than this also.

The astonishing fact is that in the capital city of Hyderabad of a surplus State like Andhra Pradesh the index is like this. In 1956 it was 111·5, in 1957 it was 123· in 1958 it was 121·2 and in 1959 it was 128.3. This is the situation. The hon. Minister says that the situation is not so serious as it was before. This is the situation when we have been importing large quantities of foodgrains from foreign countries and when production of foodgrains is also on the increase.

Why is this state of affairs? One has to explain this. The hon. Minister says that rising prices are in a way useful or are beneficial to the agriculturists. Here I want to point out that these rising prices are not giving benefit to one and all agriculturists. As everybody knows, there are agriculturists and agriculturists. Some are smaller ones and some are medium holders. The rest are the substantial holders. So far as the selling of their produce is concerned, all do not sell in the same manner. The small producers sell their produce immediately after the harvest is over at low prices. Some of the medium holders also sell their produce at low prices. It is the substantial holders who sell their stocks or produce later in the year when the prices are high. Therefore the high prices are advantageous to the substantial holders and not to the ordinary peasants who sell their stocks or produce immediately after the harvest.

Here also the hon. Minister compares the post-harvest prices with the pre-harvest prices and says that the price has gone down. All hon. Members asked the hon. Minister to explain why this situation should arise, namely, that immediately after the harvest is over the prices should be low and later in the year the prices are high. This disparity itself is disadvantageous to the large section of the peasantry, that is, the small holders and the medium holders. It is proving very disadvantageous to these sections of the peasantry and the hon. Minister has failed to explain this feature of our economy and this very disquieting and disadvantageous aspect of the situation.

In this respect I would like to drew the attention of the House to some of the important parts of the Report on *Market Arrivals of Foodgrains—1958-59 Season*. On page 2, paragraph 4, in which a significant sentence is there, the Report says:

> "A major portion of the stocks is in the hands of medium and big cultivators and not with small producers. There has been a tendency on the part of growers in some areas of Madhya Pradesh to pay wages in wheat instead of the usual practice of payment in gram. This change has been induced by high prices of gram relatively to those of wheat."

In this paragraph the Report narrates how these substantial holders are withholding stocks and it is the small holders who are selling their produce immediately after the harvest is over. In the rice-producing areas of Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh also the same situation is there. Therefore it is these substantial holders who are dictating the prices and it is they who are enjoying the benefits of rising prices of foodgrains and not the ordinary peasants who are more than 70 to 75 per cent. They are not at all benefiting by the rise in prices. Therefore to say that there is no harm in rising prices and it is the peasant who is benefiting is a bit exaggerated. It is misleading also.

Therefore it is all the more necessary that Government should take steps to stabilise the prices without being disadvantageous either to the consumer or to the seller and there should be no disparity between the prices in one part of year and in another par of the year. Unless Government does this there will be no stability in prices and the situation cannot be eased. Government has miserably failed in this respect though there have been changes in the Ministers and there are so many hon. Ministers in charge of this Department. This has not helped in easing the situation.

The other aspect I would like to stress is the question of land reforms. For the last ten years in a way Government has been bypassing land reforms. In your report you have narrated a series of measures regarding tendency reforms, abolition of intermediaries and so many things. But, at the same time, regarding the abolition of landlordism as envisaged in the Second Five Year Plan the report does not say anything. You say that so many Bills are under consideration and are before the various State Assemblies but at the same time till this day there has been no legislation finalised as far as these land reforms are concerned.

The situation is like this. Taking India as a whole about 22 per cent of the rural population are landlords and about 50 per cent are people with small patches of land or uneconomic holdings of less than five acres. These are the real cultivators in every village. Unless this section gets enough land in economic units for cultivation there is no question of increasing our food production. This go-slow policy of the Government regarding land reforms is virtually abandoning this policy. Landlords who have surplus or more land than what is necessary for them are trying in all sorts of manners to see that their land is shown in such a way that they do not possess more than what is prescribed in the coming legislation about the ceilings and so on. Apart from the *benami* transactions that are taking place, a big section of the landlords is keeping its lands fallow in the name of grazing lands running into lakhs of acres if the whole of India is taken into account. This reduces our food production and is disadvantageous to our agriculture also. Government should see that the landlord does not keep fallow any part of his land beyond what is necessary for grazing purposes, and the rest should be brought under cultivation. Government should take measures to see that the landlord does this.

[Shri D. V. Rao]

13 hrs.

Some hon. Member was saying that for grazing purposes each village should contain some waste land, and another Member asked if cattle were more important than human beings. I say that we must see that the major portion of the waste land should be given to the landless peasants, and a portion of that can be set apart for grazing purposes, and we can adjust the whole area in such a way that it can serve both purposes. But the immediate thing is that the major portion of the waste land should be allotted to the landless labourers. Then alone will the unemployment in the rural areas diminish and food production also increase.

Attention has been repeatedly drawn to the shortage of fertilisers in the country, and an hon. Member suggested that every State should have a fertiliser plant. It is but right because when we are embarking on a large-scale and intensive cultivation, fertilisers are necessary, and any other type of manure cannot take its place. Therefore, every State should have a fertiliser factory, especially the areas where big river valley and irrigation projects are coming into existence should have fertiliser plants; otherwise, production will not go up. One of the reasons why we could not increase production in spite of bringing additional area under irrigation is that there is a shortage of fertilisers. Andhra is one of the major producers of foodgrains, and since long there has been a consistent demand for a fertiliser factory there. Unfortunately, the Government of India has not accepted that proposal in spite of the widespread demand of the Andhra People and the Andhra Government. Even at this late hour, Government should reconsider their decision and see that a fertiliser factory is set up in Andhra Pradesh, preferably at Kothagudam which has been recommended, so that fertiliser production is augmented and fertilisers are supplied to the Andhra peasants.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Somani. I will call Ch. Ranbir Singh next.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मी बाई (विकाराबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कल से बैठी हुई हूं, मुझे समय नहीं मिला है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं क्या करूं, हर एक स्टेट को कुछ न कुछ वक्त तो मिलना ही चाहिए ।

The misfortune is that food seems to be a subject where both experts and non-experts want to speak.

Ch. Ranbir Singh (Rohtak): Why not have separate discussions for food and agriculture? It will be better, and the agricuturists will be able to contribute something.

Mr. Speaker: It is true that every session we have been allowing a discussion on food and agriculture, but during the Budget Session . . .

Shri P. G. Deb (Angul): From my party nobody has spoken.

Shrimati Laxmi Bai: Back benchers never get a chance.

Mr. Speaker: I have already called Shrimati Sahodrabai Rai.

Shrimati Laxmi Bai: I am the backest. She is front bench.

Mr. Speaker: I will try to accommodate every Member. Ten, ten minutes each. I now realise we must have allowed two days for food and agriculture.

Shri Somani (Dausa): I would like to confine my remarks to one important aspect of agricultural production, that is about the supply of fertilisers about which so much has already been said. My submission to the hon. Minister is that the surest and speediest way of increasing agricultural production is to ensure adequate supply of fertilisers, and it is in the context of the deficiency of

agricultural production that the Ministry should examine the extent of supply that is made available today and the measures that are necessary to increase the supply.

We find from the Ministry's Report that against the estimated demand of about 19 lakh tons of nitrogenous fertilisers, in terms of Ammonium Sulphate, the Ministry was able to arrange supply of only about 11·94 lakh tons during the current year, and the estimated demand is likely to rise to 23.11 lakh tons in 1960-61 against an indigenous production of only 6.56 lakh tons.

Our consumption of fertilisers is only just a pound per acre against 193 lbs. in Japan, 177 in Belgium, 175 in the Netherlands, 121 in West Germany and 146 in the U.K. While there is great scope for the increase of fertiliser production in our country, it has not received the priority that it should have done from the Government and the Planning Commission. We are spending crores and crores of rupees; indeed, we have spent foreign exchange of the order of about Rs. 425 crores during the last three years on the import of foodgrains. It would have been much better if we had imported fertilisers, instead it would have been still better if we had utilised a portion of this foreign exchange for the import of plant and machinery for the setting up of fertiliser factories.

It is estimated that one ton of nitrogen used as fertiliser given an additional yield of something like eight tons per acre, and it is therefore highly desirable that the resources of the various States should be properly and promptly utilised for the establishment of fertiliser factories.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the question of the establishment of a fertiliser factory in Rajasthan. As long ago as 1954 the Mukerjee Committee had examined the economics of a fertiliser factory in Rajasthan and said that it would be one of the best sites, but it was because of the question of distribution to which the committee gave undue importance that a low priority was given to Rajasthan. Now I gather that the Kane Committee which was constituted some time ago to explore the possibilities of establishing fertiliser factories in various States, has already submitted its report so far as Andhra and Rajasthan are concerned. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the nature of the decision that has been taken on the recommendations of this committee. So far as the establishment of a fertiliser factory in Rajasthan is concerned, it has been pending before the Government and the Planning Commission for more than five years. When Rajasthan is exporting huge quantities of gypsum everyday to feed the Sindri factory, there is no reason why the resources of Rajasthan should not be utilised for the estalishment of a factory which has been both technically and commercially established as a sound proposition. Much delay has already taken place and in the context of the pressing need to increase our agricultural production I submit with all the emphasis that I can command that the Ministry of Food and Agriculture should pursue this matter and get this question of establishing a fertiliser factory in Rajasthan decided as early as possible.

There is only one other subject which I would like to deal with before I conclude my observations and that is about the question of cotton crop. The hon. Member Shri Patel yesterday criticised—in my opinion rather without much justification—the functioning of the Forward Markets Commission. I do not see any justification as to why the Forward Markets Commission should have been criticised when they were only trying to implement the decisions of the Government themselves. The Government have fixed ceiling as well as floor prices for cotton and it is only to get this policy implemented

[Shri Somani]

that the Forward Markets Commission has been taking some steps. So far as the industry is concerned.....

Shri P. R. Patel (Mehsana): Do they not interfere even though the fluctuations may be below the ceiling?

Shri Somani: So far as the actual position is concerned, I may inform the hon. Member that the mills are not getting cotton at the ceiling prices and they have to pay much more than the prices that have been fixed.

Shri P. R. Patel: Is it not a fact that today's price is much lower than the ceiling price? The ceiling price is Rs. 840 while the marginal price is Rs. 802 only.

Ch. Ranbir Singh: But there are so many intermediaries.

Shri Somani: So far as the actual position is concerned, even the industry has been pressing that it does not favour the policy of controls. The industry would rather have these ceilings abolished and have a free market in cotton. So far as the industry is concerned, it does not come in the way of giving higher prices to the cotton cultivator. In order to encourage the production of cotton, the industry thinks that it is in the interests of the country as a whole to give better prices for cotton and to maximise production of cotton. The production of cotton crop this year has decreased and it is just in the neighbourhood of 4 million bales as against a target of 6 million bales set out in the Second Five Year Plan. The industry is very much handicapped due to the non-availability of adequate cotton supplies. It is true that foreign imports have been arranged to a great extent to meet the requirements of the industry. But nonetheless the Ministry of Food and Agriculture should take proper steps to place adequate resources at the disposal of the Indian Central Cotton Committee to ensure that this target of cotton producion is achieved.

The last point I refer is about the programme of Gosamvardhan about which so much has been said by Seth Govind Das and Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava. I know myself that the hon. Minister himself realises the need to do everything possible for implementing the programme which has been set before the Gosamvardhan Council and still nothing material has been done so far. I hope he will be able to throw some light about the nature of positive assistance which he proposes to give to fulfil this programme.

13.14 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

चौ० रणवीर सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपनी बात शुरू करने से पहले महसूस करता हूं कि फूड एंड ऐग्रिकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री जो है वह तीन चार मिनिस्ट्रियों में बटी हुई है। मैं समझता हूं कि इस से काश्तकार को कुछ नुक्सान हो रहा है। फूड एंड एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री को इकट्ठा रखने से बड़ी दिक्कत होती है। फूड मिनिस्टर का तो काम है देश के लिये खुराक ला कर देना, चाहे जहां भी हो, चाहे अन्दर से या बाहर से। १५१५ करोड़ रु० की खुराक हमारे फूड मिनिस्टर साहब हिन्दुस्तान के आजाद होने के बाद दूसरे देशों से कर्ज पर लाये। यहां बहस में भी हम ने देखा कि काफी बहस होने का नतीजा यह होता है कि चूंकि खुराक का मसला होता है, अनाज खाने के लिये सस्ता चाहिये, इस में दो राये हम नहीं रख सकते, इस लिये फूड ऐंड एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री के ऊपर जो भाई खाने वाले हैं और सस्ते दामों पर खाना चाहते हैं, उन को ही बोलने का समय मिलता है।

कृषि मंत्री (डा० पं० शा० देशमुख) : समय भी खा लेते हैं।

चौ० रणवीर सिंह: समय भी ले जाते हैं और खुराक तो लेते ही हैं। लेकिन इस से देश को नुक्सान हो रहा है। १५१५ करोड़ रु० देश पर कर्ज है जिसे ब्याज के साथ हमारी आने वाली नस्लों को देना है क्योंकि हम पैदा नहीं कर सके और हम को खाना जरूरी था। मैं समझता हूं कि फूड मिनिस्ट्री के लिये एक अलहदा कैबिनेट रैंक का मिनिस्टर होना चाहिये। जहां तक एग्रीकल्चर का वास्ता है, ऐग्रिकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री की तहत कम्यूनिटी प्रोजेक्ट आयें, साथ साथ इर्रीगेशन ऐंड पावर मंत्रालय भी हो। इन सब का एक मंत्रालय बने तभी इस देश के अन्दर पैदा करने वाले किसानों को शायद फायदा हो सके।

उसके बाद आज तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के ऊपर गौर हो रहा है। पहली और दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के अन्दर हमने कुछ सबक सीखे हैं। उन सबकों के साथ अगर हम तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में चलना चाहते हैं तभी यह देश सही रास्ते पर जा सकेगा। आप को याद होगा कि दूसरी पंच साला योजना जब बनी थी तो उस वक्त अन्दाज लगाया गया था, और कागज पर लिखा गया था कि हम सिर्फ २४० करोड़ रु० का अनाज बाहर से मंगायेंगे। अगर हम सन् १९५६ को दूसरी पंच साला योजना में शामिल कर लें तो आज उस में ४८० करोड़ रु० से ज्यादा का अनाज देश के अन्दर बाहर से आ चुका है। यह बात सही है कि हमारी मदद के लिये पी०एल० ४८० है और वह भी इस लिये कि शायद हम को पैसा नकद नहीं देना है। अभी मेरे एक साथी कह रहे थे कि फर्टिलाइजर और फर्टिलाइजर इरेक्ट्री के लिये हम को फारेन एक्स्चेन्ज नकद चाहिये। तो यहां उधार मिल रहा है, आराम से खाते हैं, इन्सान हमेशा खाता है, और हिन्दुस्तान भी खाता है, लेकिन इस का नतीजा कोई बहुत अच्छा नहीं होने जा रहा है। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि तीसरी पंच साला योजना बनाते वक्त हम ने जो गल्तियां पहली और दूसरी पंच साला योजनाओं में कीं, उन को हम न दोहरायें। आपको याद होगा कि पहली पंच साला योजना के अन्दर खेती की पैदावार का, एग्रिकल्चर प्रोडक्शन का प्रोग्राम १९७ करोड़ रु० का रक्खा गया था। दूसरी पंच साला योजना के अन्दर, जिस के अन्दर रक्खा गया था कि १२०० करोड़ रु० की डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग से हम इस प्लेन को चलायेंगे, जहां तक खेती की पैदावार का सवाल है, उसके लिये हम ने जो हिसाब रक्खा था वह १७० करोड़ का था। अगर हम इसका परसेन्टेज लगायें तो पहली पंच साला योजना में वह ८.३ परसेंट था और दूसरी पंचसाला योजना के अन्दर वह ३.५ परसेन्ट था। उस का नतीजा यह हुआ कि देश के अन्दर अनाज के भाव ऊंचे हुए। उसके फलस्वरूप हमें २४० करोड़ के बजाय ४८० करोड़ रु० का अनाज बाहर से मंगाना पड़ा। पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्दर हम ने कोई ५०० करोड़ रु० का अनाज मंगवाया और दूसरी योजना के अन्दर भी तकरीबन उस से कुछ ही कम। लेकिन फिर भी हम अनाज बाहर से मंगवा रहे हैं। पहली योजना के अन्दर हमने ५९३.४८ करोड़ रुपये का अनाज बाहर से मंगवाया और दूसरी में ४८०.६४ करोड़ रु० का।

एक बात और मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूं कि हम को सबक लेना चाहिये। बड़े गीत गाये जाते हैं सूरतगढ़ एग्रिकल्चर फार्म के। वहां से भी हमें कुछ सबक सीखना चाहिये। वहां क्या होता है और किस कीमत पर होता है? हम को बतलाया गया प्लैनिंग कमिशन की तरफ से कि बड़े बड़े खेत जरूरी है, चूंकि उस से जमीन बचती है। ३० हजार एकड़ में से सिर्फ २६ हजार एकड़ भूमि खेती के लायक है लेकिन उस एग्रीकल्चर फार्म के अन्दर कोई गांव ऐसा नहीं हो सकता कि जिसके अन्दर ३० हजार

[चौ० रणवीर सिंह]

एकड़ जमीन हो और ४ हजार एकड़ जमीन जो है वह डौलबन्दी या दूसरी चीजों में आये। साढ़े चार हजार एकड़ के ऊपर जो खर्चा है फी एकड़ का और जिसमें कि जमीन की कीमत शामिल नहीं है वह ७५० रुपया पर एकड़ जो उसकी कीमत कैप्टिल एनवैस्टमेंट की है और १ फीसदी वहां पैदा किया जाता है। फी एकड़ पर हम २२५ रुपया वर्किंग ऐक्सपेंडीचर करते हैं तो क्या इस हिसाब से हम हिन्दुस्तान के किसानों को कुछ देने के लिए तैयार हैं और अगर तैयार है तो हमारी तीसरी पंचसाला योजना यकीनन कामयाब होगी और अगर नहीं है तो नतीजा वही होगा जैसे कि पिछली दफा हुआ कि ६५ मिलियन टन अनाज का दूसरी पंच साला योजना के अन्दर अन्दाजा लगाया गया कि हम क्या पैदावार बढ़ायेंगे और फिर अचानक यह सवाल आया और ६५ मिलियन टन के बजाय ७५ मिलियन टन होना चाहिए और कोई पैसा नहीं दिया गया। इस मंत्रालय से उसके वास्ते मांग की गई और तमाम देश के खेती के वजीरों को इकट्ठा किया गया और उनके द्वारा मांग की गई कि गेहूं के वास्ते ११६ करोड़ रुपया हमको और अधिक दिया जाये लेकिन वह रुपया नहीं मिला। आज हम खुश हो सकते हैं कि ७३ मिलियन टन अनाज की हमारी पैदावार है लेकिन कौन जानता है कि अब की दफे ओलों के कारण यह पैदावार कहां टिकेगी। मेरे दिल में तो इसके बारे में जरा भी शक नहीं है कि यह जो ७३ मिलियन टन की पैदावार है यह तो अच्छे मौसम के कारण हमारे लिए संभव हुआ था लेकिन अब के यह जो ओले पड़े हैं तो उतनी पैदावार न हो सकेगी और मैं समझता हूं कि ७० मिलियन टन से ज्यादा पैदावार न हो सकेगी क्योंकि जितना गुड़ आप डालेंगे, उतना ही मीठा तो होगा। अब जितना हमने गुड़ डाला है उस से ज्यादा मीठा हमारे पाटिल साहब व देशमुख साहब कैसे कर सकते हैं? मंत्रालय ने तीसरी पंच-साला योजना के लिए १०६२ करोड़ रुपये की मांग भेजी थी और हमको पता लगा है कि उसमें से ६०० करोड़ के करीब उनको दिये जाने का आश्वासन मिला है। कौन जानता है कि इस के बाद जब भी आखिर में रुपया सम्हालने का वक्त आयेगा तो इसमें भी नहीं कटेगा। इसमें खेती की पैदावार करने के लिए जितना रुपया रक्खा है वह कटेगा क्योंकि अनाज लाना है और वह हमको पी०एल० ४८० के मातहत उधार में मिलेगा। मुनाफा जो मिलेगा वह तो वहीं का वहीं रहेगा। मैं तो चाहता हूं कि तीसरी पंच साला योजना के अन्दर जब कटौती करने का अवसर आये तो यह मंत्रालय इस की पूरी कोशिश करे कि यह माइनर इर्रीगेशन का जो २५४ करोड़ रुपया है और जिसको कि और ज्यादा बढ़ाया नहीं जा सकता तो इसमें से एक कौड़ी भी न कटने दें। इसी तरह जो लैंड डेवलपमेंट का रुपया रक्खा है उसमें भी कोई कटौती न होने दें।

इसके अलावा उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपको मालूम ही है कि पंजाब के अन्दर आजादी के बाद कोई ६० लाख एकड़ भूमि सिंचाई के लिए बढ़ाई गई लेकिन उसके साथ ही साथ ३० लाख एकड़ भूमि वाटर लौगिंग से खराब भी हो गई। मैं समझता हूं कि इस वाटर लौगिंग से खराब हुई भूमि को दुरस्त करने के काम को टौप प्रायरटी मिलनी चाहिए। आज पंजाब के अन्दर जितनी जमीन खराब है वह ठीक होने पर ३४ करोड़ रुपये की लागत का अनाज पैदा कर सकती है और वह कोई ४, ५ करोड़ रुपये में ही एक साल में ठीक हो सकती है और मैं समझता हूं कि इस से जल्दी टार्गेट ऐचीव करने का दूसरा जरिया नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूं कि जिस वक्त यह कटने का सवाल आये तो वाटर लौगिंग के लिए या फ्लड कंट्रोल के लिए जितना एलाटमेंट हो उसके अन्दर एक पाई की भी

कमी न होने दी जाय और इसको टौप प्रायरटी दी जाय। इसके अलावा माइनर इर्रीगेशन के वास्ते जो रुपया रक्खा गया है उसमें भी कोई कमी न होने दी जाय।

इसके साथ ही साथ में कहना चाहता हूं कि काश्तकार को अगर आप कुछ नहीं दे सकते तो कम से कम रुपया उधार दीजिये आपने यह ४०० करोड़ रुपया है इसको बढ़ा कर कम से कम १२०० करोड़ रुपया रखिये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक, दो बात और अर्ज करना चाहता हूं। यहां एग्रीकल्चर कमिशन बनाने की बात कहीं गई। प्राइस स्टैबलाइजेशन बोर्ड बनाने की बात कही गई लेकिन वहां से भी कुछ फूंक निकली दिखाई देती है क्योंकि दबाव है और डर है कि कहीं काश्तकार को एक, दो आने से ज्यादा न मिल जाय। हमारे मंत्री महोदय बहुत मजबूत आदमी रे। मैं चाहता हूं कि वह इसका मुकाबला करें।

डीजेल जो कि ट्रान्सपोर्ट के काम में आता है और उसके लिए जो इंजन बनता है उसके ऊपर एक्साइज ड्यूटी बढ़ाने का सवाल है। अब एक ट्रैक्टर की २५०० रुपये कीमत बढ़ी है। इसके अलावा जो डीजल खर्च आता है उस ट्रेक्टर के ऊपर उसकी एक्साइज ड्यूटी बढ़ रही है। मैं चाहता हूं कि कम से कम इतना हो जाय कि ट्रेक्टर के ऊपर खर्च आने वाले डीजेल पर कोई एक्साइज ड्यूटी न हो।

इसी तरह यह खंडसारी यूनिट की बात है। पाम ट्री से चीनी बनाने की एक मशीन निकली है। अब मेरे पास विलेज उंडस्ट्रीज कमिशन की किताब है जिसमें कि उनका दावा है कि खाने की चीज है वह १०० मन गन्ने से १२ मन निकल सकती है और चीनी मिलों के अन्दर १० मन ही निकल सकती है और जब ऐसी चीज है तब इसके ऊपर टैक्स क्यों लगाया जा रहा है यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। इसके खिलाफ हमारे मंत्री महोदय को लड़ना चाहिए।

यह जो एक नेशनल एग्रीकल्चरल कोआपरेटिव फेडरेशन बनाई है तो मैं और कुछ उस के बारे में न कह कर केवल एक बात पूछना चाहता हूं कि वह फेडरेशन आलू के बीज मंगाने का इंतजाम करे। एक किसान के लिए या कोई प्राइवेट कम्पनी हो उसको आलू के बीज मंगा कर दिये जायं। अगर बाहर से मंगाना चाहते हैं तो फिर उसके रास्ते में कामर्स एंड इंडस्ट्री के इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस का ही सवाल पैदा हो सकता है लेकिन अजीब हालत है कि बजाय उनकी मदद करने के उस किसान के रास्ते में कोआपरेटिव का मुहकमा जो उसकी इमदाद के लिए है उसने रास्ता बन्द कर दिया है ताकि बीज न आ सकें।

मैं अब और अधिक न कह कर केवल पंजाब की एक बात अर्ज करूंगा। पंजाब के बारे में मंत्री महोदय का यह ख्याल है कि हम ने उन्हें जो कुछ रुपया दिया है उसको देखते हुए हमें कोई बहुत अच्छा नतीजा और रिटर्न देखने को नहीं मिल रहा है। मैं उनसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं और बतलाना चाहता हूं कि हमारे वास्ते दूसरी पंच साला योजना के अन्दर जो फुडग्रेंस के टार्गेट्स रक्खे थे, हम उनसे कहीं ज्यादा आगे पहुंच गये हैं। इसके साथ ही साथ जितना रुपया अर्थात् ५ करोड़, ४६ लाख और ६७ हजार रक्खा था उसमें से चार साल के अन्दर दिसम्बर १९५९ तक केवल ३ करोड़ ७५ लाख रुपया ही खर्च हुआ है। पंजाब ने उत्पादन के मामले में देश को लीड दी है।

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीबाई: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं तीन दिन से बराबर इसके लिए कोशिश कर रही हूं कि किसी तरह मेरे ऊपर कृपा हो जाय और मुझे जो भी बुला लिया जाय।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : बार बार इस तरह खड़े होकर प्रोसीडिंग्स को इंटरप्ट करने से चांस जल्दी नहीं आने वाला है।

Shri P. G. Deb: While moving my cut motions, I wish to express my deep sense of dissatisfaction on the working of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, more especially, of the Department of Food.

The hon. Deputy Minister, Shri A. M. Thomas, yesterday gave a rosy picture regarding the eastern rice zone, not knowing what its effect has been in the concerned States. Here, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister and also the House to the fact that there is a feeling of panic amongst the people of Orissa on the result achieved through this eastern rice zone which came into being in December, 1959. To our horror, the price of rice has shown a progressive increase instead of a progressive fall. The price index of wholesale prices clearly shows this. I speak with much restraint when I say that the creation of such a zone has been the foolhardiness of the creator and thus been, at present, a practical misfit in the administrative machinery of today. Neither the people of Orissa are happy about it; nor the people of West Bengal, except, perhaps, the market racketeers.

The report of the working of the Food Ministry clearly states that in the meeting of the N.D.C held in November, 1958, it was decided that the Centre should take over the wholesale trading in foodgrains. It was for this reason that the scheme of State Trading in foodgrains had been evolved as an interim scheme which would have ultimately resulted in an all-India pattern in some form or other.

The few States who started this work and were trying to implement it were also advised by the Centre to take adequate measure to organise and develop co-operative societies. The work was going on but slowly; and also progressing specially in my State of Orissa. It may not have worked well in the State of West Bengal. But, I may tell you that Orissa is the only State which worked the State Trading scheme with success. While doing so, she had been helping the producers of Orissa to get a fair price for their produce and the consumers in getting an assured supply at economic rates.

But there was one lacuna which needed a cure. It was this. The producers got lower rates as compared with the producers in the neighbouring States for similar types of foodgrains. Therefore, rightly, the Government of Orissa had suggested to the N.D.C. in September, 1959, to fix rates for rice in Orissa in parity with those fixed in the neighbouring States. But, unfortunately, this demand of Orissa, in all spite of pressure, was not conceded to the detriment of both West Bengal and Orissa. It is, however, very strange indeed and might have had a bearing on the big merchants of Calcutta. I leave it at that.

Am I to take it, therefore, that in order to come out from the troubled waters of West Bengal, Orissa people have been made a fly-catcher? If the Government of India had agreed to the suggestion made by the Orissa Government often in this regard, today, through State trading, my State would hav brought about an yearly revenue of approximately Rs. 30 lakhs to her credit by exporting the surplus stock of near about 3 lakh tons of rice a year. But, instead, the introduction of free trading between West Bengal and Orissa was rather thrust upon Orissa, if I may say so. The State trading of Orissa was brushed aside tactfully, if I may use that word. The Government of India remained indifferent to the States whenever a question of a coordinated policy was suggested to improve the State Trading in foodgrains.

This apart, the Food Minister was not sure, perhaps, that State trading

was benefiting the people and so brought about this zone in a half-hearted manner relying on the wonderful statistics and deductions which often stand for criticism.

Let me tell you, Sir, what happened in Orissa. Through State trading, from June 1957, the Central Government undertook to purchase all the surplus in the State. Then private movements of rice and paddy from the State was banned. In 1958, the Centre made practically no purchases in the same due to serious shortfall in production there. But the State Government purchased some quantities for local distribution. In 1959, the purchase operations were stepped up again. In the begining of the season, purchases were made by the State Government in pursuance of an agreement with West Bengal Government to deliver rice to them. Subsequently, towards the end of January 1959, it was decided that the State Government should purchase rice and paddy for the Central Government only and that it was for the Central Government to allot suitable quantities from the Central stocks to West Bengal. This is the position.

On the other hand, coming to West Bengal, let us see what they did. They could not fare well in State trading, for reasons, of course, best known to them. While the purchasing operations were going on through State Trading, surprisingly enough the market arrivals of rice and paddy showed a marked decline. The result was, as was said by the Deputy Minister of Food, Shri Thomas, yesterday, a number of mills in West Bengal could not get paddy at controlled prices and had to close down. So, West Bengal was in difficulty.

Now, I come to the figures to show what happened from October 1959 to November 1959. In Orissa, about 1,50,000 tons of rice and about 89,000 tons of paddy were purchased by the Centre.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Even when the whips have to pursue their programme of activities they must do it in subdued tones.

Shri P. G. Deb: Again, during the same period, the State Government purchased about 34,000 tons of rice for her own use. This means that the total purchase from Orissa was about 2,40,000 tons of rice and paddy.

In West Bengal, as against this, the State Trading of that State purchased about 1,01,000 tons of rice only during the same period and ultimately gave the impression to the Centre that State Trading would prove harmful to the people of West Bengal.

This clearly shows that State Trading in foodgrains was successful in one State and was unsuccessful in another State. But, for that, why was the difficulty passed on to the people of Orissa? Why should Orissa suffer for this, when she has to fight hard today in her home-front to bring up the *per capita* income?

The difficulties in this regard have gone up so much in Orissa that we anticipate food shortage this summer. If that be so and if it turns out to be true, let me caution the hon. Minister of Food that he will be responsible himself if any untoward thing happens in my State.

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): Nothing will happen.

Shri P. G. Deb: After the creation of the rice zone, rice started flowing freely between the two States. It was stated in the beginning that only marketable surplus of good quality rice should be taken from Orissa. But, later on, we found that unrestricted movement of rice was allowed within the zone. The result was that practically all the rice was drawn out of that region, Orissa, because rice fetched a very high price in the markets of Calcutta. If I may say so, the profits of this high price had been enjoyed by the hoarders

[Shri P. G. Deb]

and anti-social elements who manipulated large credits from the banks to indulge in this speculative activity. Therefore, the position at present is very grave in the rural areas and it is worsening day by day. It is disheartening to see that this high price has not benefited the poor cultivators of Orissa who parted with their produce in the harvest season. And not only that. The stocks that were kept by them against rainy days have passed on to the hoarders at Calcutta. They are today with little or practically no rice. What is available in the market is beyond their reach due to the price of rice being very high. So, the people who are producers of rice are today without it, especially in Orissa. It is a strange paradox which faces the rural people of Orissa at present. On the other hand it has been boldly announced like a solacing drug in a sleepless night that a buffer-stock would be kept to meet any local shortage. But I fail to understand how this quantity of buffer stock will reach the interior parts of Orissa when there will be a simultaneous outcry of immediate demand from all quarters of the State.

All these practical difficulties need a proper enquiry. I venture to suggest that there should be a thorough scrutiny and an overall policy chalked out by the Centre. Let me make it clear that I do not mean to stop the surplus States coming forward willingly with their surplus stocks to feed the deficit States. But the problem is to wipe out deficits on an All India scale. It is no use relieving the sufferings of the deficit State by transfer of surplus from a sister State like Orissa which has a far less capacity of purchasing power. Therefore, I suggest certain things.

Firstly, let the transfer of surpluses be dealt with by the Government directly and passed on from one Government hand to the other Government and not be left open to businessmen to boost up gambling in foodgrains at the cost of the teaming millions of poor peasants. Secondly, let there be a consultative committee comprising of representatives from West Bengal, Orissa and the Centre for formulating the food policy and for ironing out the difficulties that may arise from time to time. Thirtdly, immediate steps should be taken to bring the price of rice under control because the price is rising alarmingly at Calcutta and I do not know what will happen in the months from June, 1960. That is the lean period. Fourthly, it is reported that merchants who are buying rice from Orissa have been furnishing to the Government of Orissa wrong figures as to the procurement of rice. I, therefore, request that the matter may be looked into and checked immediately.

Shri A. M. Thomas: What is the Cuttack price?

Shri P. G. Deb: I have here a statement with me which gives the index of wholesale prices of these commodities in India. On 26-2-1960 the Cuttack price was Rs. 16.37 nP whereas on 19-12-1959 it was Rs. 13.19 nP.

Shri A. M. Thomas: You wanted it to be revised..... (*Interruptions.*)

Shri P. G. Deb: At Balasore it has gone up by Rs. 2; at Sambalpur by Rs. 1.87; at Jeypore, it did not go up; it must have gone up by now. Similarly, the prices have been going up by Rs. 2—4 in West Bengal and all over the places.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He should try to conclude now.

Shri P. G. Deb: What will happen to the people if they are left with nothing? What will happen if they ask for paddy or rice for their consumption?

Considering the whole situation as I have said, the creation of the eastern rice zone has not improved matters. It rather disturbed the economic situation of the country and I am sure the hon. Minister will agree with this. I do hope, in all fairness, the hon. Food Minister will find out all the loopholes in the zonal system and remedy them immediately and allow Orissa to carry on with her State trading in foodgrains as before.

Shri Ignace Beck (Lohardaga—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am grateful to this opportunity because I have been able to catch your eye. In discussing the Demands on Food and Agriculture, all that ought to be said has been said: Still it is necessary to repeat them often enough so that the Government is impressed with their importance. There is nobody in the country who is not impressed with its importance. We hear it from the public; we see it in the papers; we hear it even in this House. This seems to create an impression that the Government is not so much impressed about its importance or fails to hear the voices that are raised. I feel certain that this debate would have succeeded in impressing upon the Food Minister the fact that the question of food is of paramount importance. It is the *sine qua non* for India. If anybody fails to be impressed with the importance of food, let him just stay without food for one day and feel what food is. This question becomes very important to us in view of the growing population. At the 1951 census our population was estimated to be 360 million but by the end of the Third Plan it is estimated that it would be about 480 million. So we have to cope now with this population growth. To cope with that and to give sufficient food for their sustenance we have to produce by 1965 about 110 million tons of foodgrains. 88 million tons would be required for consumption, 12.6 million tons for feeding cattle, for seed and to provide for wastage and 9·4 million tons, as a reserve to forestall the unnatural calamities by floods or failure of rain, etc. So, it comes to 110 million tons at the end of the Third Plan.

This increase over the calculations to 110 million tons can also be accounted for in another way. The *per capita* consumption per day according to actual calculations is 15 ounces—13 ounces of grains and 2 ounces pulses. This is not considered sufficient and the planners and experts have advised us to raise it to 18 ounces per day—15 ounces of grains and 3 ounces of pulses. Taking this also into consideration, it comes to 110 million tons as a safe margin for our increased population.

The rate at which agricultural production is increasing is 3.2 per cent—that is the rate of increase in 1958-59—whereas in order to come up to 110 million tons we need to have a rate of increase of 8.3 per cent in our production. With a rate of 3.2 per cent increase, the rate at which actual increase is going on, at the end of the Third Plan we will be able to reach 75 million tons; that is, we would lag behind by 35 million tons. Therefore, we have to make efforts to cover up the deficit of 35 million tons. That means we have to treble our efforts. Hence comes the necessity of taking up this question seriously, taking, as it were, the question of food on a war footing and fighting it out. To come up to the required standard, as I said, we will have to treble our efforts.

That brings us to another question, whether taking our country as a whole, taking into account the climatic conditions, considering the land resources in hand, it is possible to come to that standard. The experts who have come from foreign countries and are advising us have said that we can do it, we have the physical resources at our disposal. According to them we have sufficient land resources where we can produce as much or even more than what any foreign country can produce.

[Shri Ignace Beck]

So the next question before us is, how is it then that within these ten or twelve years, although everywhere there is this general clamour and everybody seems to understand the importance of it and the Government assures that it is taking all measures necessary for the same, we are not coming up? Where does the fault lie? Does it lie with the farmers or does it lie with us or with the Government?

Sir, the farmer has his own difficulties. The farmer is quite willing to produce for himself, for the country, for the sustenance of the whole increasing population. He is willing, he is more than prepared, to do that.- We say that he is outmoded. Whose fault it is? Certainly, our forefathers, our ancestors long long ago were something different, but with the changing world we have changed. Similarly, our farmers are ready to change, but they have certain handicaps. We have to take necessary action to see that those obstacles are removed.

What are those obstacles? First and foremost, let us come to the Government policy. Everybody is saying that the Government has no definite policy. Let a sincere, self-conscious examination be made by the Government to see whether the whole accusation in the Press, in the Parliament or outside is correct. For one moment let us forget our prestige and dignity in this matter, because this is a matter which affects the whole country. It affects the country in such a way that if you do not get food even for a day the next day you are unable to move about or you are able to move about only if you get food. We cannot go on without food. Let the Government, therefore, examine this question. Perhaps there has been too much of self-complacency on the part of the Government.

I remember sometime back—I do not know how long ago—there was the grow-more-food campaign. I remember what happened in the case of Bihar. Everybody said, people in the Government, in the Press, in the Parliament and even in the public that this was not a grow-more-food campaign but it was a "grow-more-T.A." campaign. It was a waste. Money was being wasted. There were lots of officers running about from place to place to see how things were progressing. But nothing seemed to succeed. Everybody pointed out where the fault was, but the Government seemed to be quite complacent. Its calculations were over-estimated. Finally, when lakhs and lakhs of rupees were spent, rather wasted, I should say, the Government admitted that they have failed. That was what the people were saying from the very beginning.

Similarly, Pandit Nehru, we have read in the papers, recently said somewhere that Rs. 900 crores have been spent. I regret the result is disappointing. I suggest, therefore, that the Central Government should do something to have a definite policy. Many things have been said; well, it is for the Government to take action. That is one point, that the Government must have a definite policy.

Then I come ot the question of supply of fertilisers. The kisans do not get the fertilisers. Secondly, they do not know how to use it. There is nobody to tell them properly. Those people who go to teach them are young boys fresh from colleges. They seem to tell the farmer that he is a stupid fellow. How can he admit that? A boy who has never seen or handled a plough is telling the farmer that he is a stupid fellow. Therefore, supply of fertiliser or manure in any form should be insisted upon, and there must be somebody who can teach the farmers properly about its use in a spirit of service and sympathy than arrogance.

There is the question of irrigation and water resources. We have got now big dams and many canals. But the water is not utilised. It is for the Government to see that this water

is utilised to the maximum possible extent.

14 hrs.

The next point, which is perhaps the most important point for us, is minor irrigation works. We must take up minor irrigation works which will give quick results and will increase the production per acre. Then there should also be assurances given to the farmers that they will get the best benefit and a good return for their produce. The farmer is not there just for the sake of producing as a philanthropic organisation and it is not that he will do everything without a proper return for his labours.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Ignace Beck: There are so many other things. For example, the farmer should have storage accommodation for storing his produce, both for his maintenance and for keeping the produce till such time as he can go out and know when to sell the grains and get the best price.

Then there is co-operative credit. The farmer must be given adequate finance, because agriculture is such a thing that without money, without capital, nobody can proceed further. There are so many things, and some of them have been pointed out by other hon. Members and it is for Government to act on them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are many things but there is no time.

Shri Ignace Beck: Sir, I have done.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मी बाई : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे पूर्व वक्ता मेरे सब प्वाएंट्स बोल चुके हैं। तीन दिन से मैं बराबर कोशिश कर रही हूं और आज जाकर आपने मुझे जो बोलने का अवसर दिया उस के लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देती हूं। मुझ से पहले जितने भी भाई बोले सब ठीक ही बोले हैं और लेडी मेम्बर्स भी जो बोलीं वह ठीक ही बोलीं। हमारे सभी वक्ताओं ने ठीक ही फूड प्राइसेज के बारे में कहा और अन्न की समस्या और फूड प्राइसेज को हल करने की जो उन्होंने चिन्ता प्रकट की वह स्वाभाविक ही थी। आज देश के सामने खाद्य समस्या गम्भीर मुंह बाये खड़ी है और उसको हल करने के लिए वक्ताओं के अनेक सुझाव भी दिये जो कि मेरी समझ में उपयोगी सुझाव हैं। इस समस्या को हल करने के बारे में इस मंत्रालय को गम्भीरतापूर्वक सोचना चाहिए और सभी आवश्यक कदम तत्काल उठाने चाहिएं। मैं इससे इंकार नहीं करती कि इस मंत्रालय ने इस दिशा में कुछ भी प्रयत्न नहीं किया फिर भी अभी बहुत कुछ करना शेष है और मिनिस्ट्री को उसके बारे में सोचना चाहिए और अमली कदम उठाने चाहिएं।

मैं एक बात बतलाना चाहती हूं और वह यह कि एग्रीकलचर डिपार्टमेंट को प्लानिंग कमिशन ने बहुत गलत रास्ते से बिठा दिया है। इन लोगों के पास दम नहीं है लड़ने का और देश के हित में और खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए जो स्कीमें चाहिए और उनके लिए जो धनराशि चाहिए वह उनको पूरी तरह मंजूर नहीं करा पाते। अब एग्रीकलचर डिपार्टमेंट तो जमीन की तरह आधार होता है और उसी पर देश के लिए पर्याप्त खाद्यान्न पैदा करने का महान दायित्व है और इसलिए यह बहुत जरूरी हो जाता है कि अधिक अन्न उपजाने के मार्ग में जो भी आवश्यक कदम यह डिपार्टमेंट उठाना चाहे उसमें किसी तरह की अड़ंगेबाजी न लगे। अब स्ट्राइक हो सकती है, आदमी काम से बरी हो सकता है लेकिन किसी भी हालत में वह खाने से बरी नहीं हो सकता। अब हम देखते हैं कि मिलों और कारखानों में हड़तालें हो जाती हैं, छुट्टी हो जाती है तो आम काम के दिनों की अपेक्षा हमारे लोग उन दिनों में ज्यादा खाना खाते हैं, ज्यादा दावतें करते हैं और खाते हैं और आज यह हमारे लिए

[श्रीमती लक्ष्मी बाई]

गम्भीर चिन्ता का विषय है कि हमारा अन्न का उत्पादन उस रफ्तार से नहीं बढ़ रहा है जिस रफ्तार से कि हमारा कंजम्पशन बढ़ता जा रहा है। सरकार और इस मंत्रालय के लिए यह समस्या एक बड़ा सिर दर्द पैदा कर रही है। हर एक डिपार्टमेंट में समझ में नहीं आता बड़े बड़े ओहदेदार बैठे हैं और हजारों रुपये की लम्बी लम्बी तनख्वाहें ले रहे हैं लेकिन मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि उनके दिमाग दफ्तर की फाइलें कागजों और नकशे खींचने में लगे रहते हैं। इस डिपार्टमेंट का काम बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है और 'प्रकृति के कोप के कारण जो समय समय पर हमारी फसलों को नुक्सान हो जाया करता है उससे भी अपनी फसलों की जहां तक संभव हो रक्षा करने के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठाना इसके जिम्मे है। अभी आज पेरे पास लखनऊ से कुछ लोग आये थे और वे लोग बोल रहे थे कि यहां दिल्ली में इस अवसर पर ठंडी ठंडी हवा चल रही है और आप तो यहां दरवाजे और खिडकियां बन्द करके बैठे हैं और रजाई ओढ़ कर आराम से लेटे हैं लेकिन हमारी तो जान खतरे में है। वहां ओले गिर रहे हैं और हमारी गेहूं की फसल खतरे में है। गेहूं की फसल तैयार खड़ी है, ओले गिर रहे हैं और हमारी फसल का नुक्सान हो रहा है। अब यह इस डिपार्टमेंट का काम है कि ठंडी हवा में चूंकि पानी ज्यादा होता है तो फसल को बचाने के लिए यह जरूरी हो जाता है कि उसको कंट्रोल किया जाये ताकि फसल की हानि न हो। इसी तरह जब प्रकृति अनुकूल हो तो उसका अधिक से अधिक लाभ उठाया जाय और अन्न का उत्पादन बढ़ाया जाय। अब इसके करने का भी एक शस्त्र है और यह एग्रीकलचर और फूड डिपार्टमेंट का काम है कि वह उस शस्त्र को जाने और ऐसी व्यवस्था करे ताकि हम प्रकृति की अनुकूलता का लाभ उठा सकें और साथ ही उसके प्रकोप से होने वाली हानि को चैक कर सकें। इस सम्बन्ध में हमारे श्री विभूति मिश्र ने ठीक ही कहा है कि इस मंत्रालय द्वारा केवल गगनचुम्बी महल तैयार कर लेना और उसमें आराम से बैठ कर मिसिल तैयार करना और नकशे बनाना ही उसका काम नहीं है।

जहां तक आपके द्वारा प्रकाशित आंकड़ों का सम्बन्ध है तो अभी एक भाई जैसे बोल रहे थे कि आपके डिपार्टमेंट के अनुसार हर साल ६० लाख पापुलेशन बढ़ जायगी। हैल्थ मंत्रालय से प्रकाशित किताब में लिखा हुआ है कि हर साल एक करोड़ आबादी यहां पर बढ़ जायगी। इसके विपरीत जो हैल्थ मिनिस्ट्री है वह अपनी शान जताने के हेतु इस तरह की फीगर्स देती है कि देश की आबादी बहुत तेजी के साथ बढ़ती जा रही है और उनके मुताबिक तो एक साल में १ करोड़ से भी अधिक आबादी बढ़ जायगी। उस हैल्थ मिनिस्ट्री ने इस बढ़ती हुई आबादी को एक खतरा बताया है और उसने सुझाव दिया है कि इस पर किसी तरह का कोई अंकुश होना चाहिए ताकि आबादी जितनी तेजी से बढ़ती जा रही है न बढ़े। डिप्टी मिनिस्टर ने जो यह कहा कि पहले की अपेक्षा अब लोग अधिक अनाज खाने लगे हैं तो वह किसी हद तक ठीक कहा है। अब पहले गांवों में लोगों को दूध दही, छाछ और फल वगैरह खाने को मिल जाते थे और पहले काफी फलों वगैरह के जंगल रहते थे और लोग उनको खाने में इस्तेमाल करते थे लेकिन आज हम देख रहे हैं कि वह जंगल फलों और सब्जियों के नहीं रहे हैं बहुत कम होते जा रहे हैं और उस हालत में हमारे गरीब देशवासियों के पास इसके सिवाय और कोई चारा नहीं रह गया है कि वे अनाज पर ही बसर करें और यही कारण है कि आज हमारे लोग पहले की अपेक्षा गेहूं, चावल आदि अनाज ज्यादा कंज्यूम करने लगे हैं। आज चावल और गेहूं के अलावा दूसरी चीज नहीं है जिससे कि वे अपना पेट भर सकें। आज फल

नहीं है, दूध नहीं है, दही नहीं है और इसके अलावा अगर कुछ फल हैं भी तो वे इतने मंहगे हैं कि गरीब उनको खा नहीं सकता अब एक रुपया दर्जन का केला कौन खायेगा ? पहले फल वगैरह काफी इफरात से जंगल में लगे होते थे और लोग उनको खा कर अपना पेट भर लिया करते थे और उनके न मिलने के कारण ही आज लोग गेहूं और चावल पर टूटते हैं और उसका खर्चा बहुत बढ़ गया है। अब इसके लिए जरूरत है कि सरकार जंगलों को न काटे पशुओं के लिए चरागाह सुरक्षित रक्खे और अपने पशुधन की रक्षा करे और उनकी उन्नति करे और ऐसा होने से जहां देश में दूध और फल वगैरह का उत्पादन अधिक होगा वहां साथ ही आज जो किसान और गरीब लोग अनाज ज्यादा कंज्यूम करते हैं वह कम खायेंगे और गल्ले की समस्या भी इस तरह से किसी हद तक हल होने में मदद मिलेगी। मुझे आशा है कि हमारे नये मंत्री महोदय मुनासिब और जायज मांगों को मनवाने के लिए जरूरत पड़ने पर प्लानिंग कमिशन या किसी से भी लड़ सकते हैं वे गम्भीरतापूर्वक इन सारे सुझावों पर विचार करके आवश्यक कदम उठाने में देर नहीं करेंगे मुझे विश्वास है कि हमारे पाटिल साहब इस मामले में देश को एक नई लीड देंगे और आज जो प्लानिक कमिशन किसी रूप में एग्रीकलचर डिपार्टमेंट के रास्ते में आ गया है उसको कामयाबी के साथ टैकिल करके अपनी बात मनवाने में सफल हो जायंगे।

मैं आप को विदेशों के कुछ आंकड़े देना चाहती हूं। जापान में एक एकड़ में ४६ मन अनाज पैदा होता है, चीन में एक एकड़ में ३१ मन, यू० एस० ए० में ३७ मन पैदा होता है लेकिन हमारे देश में एक एकड़ में केवल ७ मन ही अनाज पैदा हो पाता है। अब आबादी बढ़ने का यह हाल है कि पापुलेशन फी महीने ७ लाख बढ़ रही है और साल में नई आबादी करीब ७५ लाख के हिसाब से बढ़ रही है तो आबादी के बढ़ने के हिसाब से तो एक दिन में १२,३१,००० मन अनाज का उत्पादन होना चाहिये क्योंकि ६२ हजार पापुलेशन एक दिन में बढ़ रही है। अब आये दिन जो इतनी तेजी से आबादी बढ़ रही है और बच्चे पैदा हो रहे हैं तो इन बच्चों के लिये कुछ दूध, जूस आदि तो होना चाहिये। आप को दूध, फल और अनाज की पैदावार काफी परिमाण में बढ़ानी होगी। आज आप के डिपार्टमेंट द्वारा सही काम करने की जरूरत है। आप को अनाज स्टोर कर के जहां भी जरूरत हो वहां वक्त पर पहुंचाना चाहिये। क्या कोई पहले मकान और झोंपड़ा न बना कर कमरे के वास्ते कुर्सी मेज आदि फरनीचर खरीदता है ? एग्रीकलचरल डिपार्टमेंट को चाहिये कि वह प्लानिंग कमिशन से बात करें और उस को जैसे भी हो कनविस कर के जरूरी प्लांस पर अमल शुरू करवायें। प्लानिंग डिपार्टमेंट को आप के साथ में रहना है। उस को आप से इंडिपेंडेंट नहीं रहना चाहिये। इस के अलावा इरीगेशन डिपार्टमेंट भी आप के साथ रहना चाहिये और उस को आप से इंडिपेंडेंट नहीं रहना चाहिये। अगर वह इंडिपेंडेंट रहता भी है तो ५० परसेंट उसे आप के हुक्म को, हुक्म तो मैं नहीं कह सकती अलबत्ता आप की सलाह और मशविरे को मानना चाहिये। सिंचाई की उत्तम व्यवस्था का प्रबन्ध करना चाहिये। देखने में आता है कि पानी तालाब में रहता है लेकिन यह पानी किसान को देते नहीं हैं। पानी दिलवाने के लिये लड़ना होता है।

इस के अलावा इंडस्ट्रीज डिपार्टमेंट है। हिन्दुस्तान मोटर्स के कारखाने में गाड़ियां आदि बहुत चीजें बनती हैं, लेकिन एग्रीकल्चर के लिये क्या बन रहा है ? क्या इस विभाग ने हमारे एग्रीकल्चर के वास्ते कुछ बनाया है। आप के ओहदेदार भी इस बात को नहीं सोचते।

[श्रीमती लक्ष्मी बाई]

कल एक भाई बोल रहे थे कि मिनिस्टर को साल में ६ महीने गांवों में रहना चाहिये। यह ठीक है। मैं तो कहती हूं कि कम से कम हफ्ते में दो दिन तो वह गांवों में जायें। उन के डिप्टी मिनिस्टर शहर में बैठ कर क्या करते हैं। उन को गांवों में जा कर किसान के खेत को, उस की मिटटी को, खाद वगैरह को देखना चाहिये और उस की सुविधाओं की ओर स्वयं जा कर ध्यान देना चाहिये। अगर उस को कोई तकलीफ हो तो उस को दूर करना चाहिये। आप के विभाग का तो खेत से सम्बन्ध है। आप को गांवों में जा कर किसान को सिखाना चाहिये, वह नयें ढंग नहीं जानता, उसे नये ढंग सिखाने चाहियें।

इसी तरह से आप का कमर्स डिपार्टमेंट है। उस को भी एग्रीकल्चर के साथ चलना चाहिये। उस में करोड़ों रुपया खर्च होता है लेकिन मैं पूछती हूं कि क्या उस विभाग ने एग्रीकल्चर के लिये कोई टूल बनाया, कोई चीज बनाई। इस विभाग को किसानों के काम आने वाले टूल्स बनाने चाहियें जिन को खरीद कर किसान अच्छी पैदावार कर सकें। लेकिन इस विभाग ने ऐग्रीकल्चर के लिये कोई चीज नहीं बनाई।

अभी कुछ बहिनों ने कहा कि चीजों का मूल्य ज्यादा हो गया है। मैं भी समझती हूं कि कीमतें ज्यादा हैं। इस कारण लोग चीजों को खरीद नहीं पाते। शहरों में तो लोगों के पास तनख्वाह आदि के कारण कुछ पैसे का बल है और वह कुछ खरीद भी सकते हैं मगर गांव वालों के पास तो पैसे की बहुत कमी है, वह नहीं खरीद सकते। आप को चाहिये कि आप किसान के वास्ते सब चीजों को कम कीमत पर देने का प्रबन्ध करें।

मैं एक बात और बोलना चाहती हूं। जो खेती करते हैं, जो एग्रीकल्चुरिस्ट हैं उन की पैदावार के लिये जो चीजें उन को खर्च होती हैं और जो मजदूरों की मजदूरी होती है उस को ध्यान में रख कर उनको उन की पैदावार के लिये पैसा दीजिये। उन का खर्चा ज्यादा होता है और उन को पैसा कम मिलता है। इसलिये उन को पैसा ज्यादा देना चाहिये। जो बीच में किसान और खाने वाले के शैतान हैं, जो व्यापारी हैं, उन को आप खत्म कर दीजिये और आप लोग जा कर गांवों में काम कीजिये। इस समय किसानों को जो पैसा मिल रहा है वह बहुत कम है, उन को ठीक कीमत मिलनी चाहिये। आप के विभाग पर जो इस समय पैसा खर्च होता है उस का ६० प्रतिशत एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में आने और जाने में खर्क होता है और केवल ४० परसेंट किसान पर खर्च होता है। आप के ओहदेदारों को और आप को जा कर के किसानों में काम करना चाहिये। अगर आप ऐसा करेंगे तो चार पांच साल में हमारा देश अन्न के मामले में सेल्फसफीशेंट हो जायगा।

मैं फिर आप को धन्यवाद देती हूं कि आप ने मुझे तीन दिन के बाद टाइम दिया।

श्री भ० दी० मिश्र (केसरगंज) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कृषि मंत्रालय के सम्बन्ध में तीन दिन से चर्चा चल रही है। और जो विवरण प्रस्तुत किया गया है उस को देखने के बाद मैं इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचा हूं कि उन का ज्यादातर प्रयास कंट्रोल और क्षेत्रीय विभाजन, किस क्षेत्र में किस को जोड़ना चाहिये जिस से कि गल्ला वहां पहुंच सके, बाहर से कितना गल्ला आयात किया जाय, आदि बातों पर अधिक है और इसी की इस में ज्यादातर चर्चा की गयी है। परन्तु इस मंत्रालय के साथ दो बातों का सम्बन्ध है, एक तो यह कि खाद्य का विभाजन किस तरह से किया जाय, और उस के साथ-साथ दूसरी बात यह है कि खाद्य का उत्पादन कैसे अधिक हो। जहां तक खाद्य के उत्पादन

का सम्बन्ध है. उस के सम्बन्ध में मैं कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूं ।

खाद्य के उत्पादन के लिये जो बड़े-बड़े फार्म बनाये जा रहे हैं और जो बड़ी-बड़ी योजनायें चलाई जाने वाली हैं और जो चल रही हैं, उन के सम्बन्ध में मुझे विशेष कुछ नहीं कहना है, क्योंकि आजकल तो ज्यादातर उन्हीं की चर्चा चलती है । लेकिन जो ८० प्रतिशत किसान हमारे यहां का काम करने वाला है, जिस की किसानी पर आप के सारे देश का अस्तित्व निर्भर करता है, उस के सम्बन्ध में हम ने अब तक क्या किया है, इस पर थोड़ा सा विचार करना चाहिये ।

बहुत सा फरटिलाइजर का भी जिक्र किया जाता है, अच्छे बीज का भी जिक्र किया जाता है, लेकिन हम इस बारे में केवल किसानों को मार्ग दिखा देते हैं, पर मार्ग बताने वालों पर हम कितना खर्च करते हैं, उन के क्या तरीके हैं, इस पर सम्भवतः गम्भीरता से विचार नहीं किया जा रहा है । यह भी नहीं देखा जा रहा है कि किस प्रकार की जमीन है, किस जमीन में कौन सा फरटिलाइजर ज्यादा अच्छा होगा, कहां पर सिंचाई होती है इसलिये फलां फरटीलाइजर (खाद) का उपयोग होना चाहिये, कहां पर सिंचाई नहीं होती है वहां पर किस फरटीलाइजर (खाद) का प्रयोग होना चाहिये, इस का कोई विवेचन नहीं है । मैं भी एक छोटा सा काश्तकार हूं । हमारे एग्रीकल्चर विभाग की तरफ से हरी खाद बोने के लिये बीज दे दिये जाते हैं, लेकिन यह नहीं सोचा जाता कि इस क्षेत्र में यह बीज जम सकता है या नहीं । इस बारे में सब का एक मत है कि किसान के लिये अच्छा बीज और खाद और उस के साथ-साथ सिंचाई के साधन होने चाहियें । अच्छे बीज के सम्बन्ध में अभी तक हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार के द्वारा क्या किया गया है ? मैं तो यह कहना चाहूंगा कि अच्छे बीज के सम्बन्ध में लेक्चर खूब अच्छे हो रहे हैं । लेकिन कहां का बीज कहां लाद कर पहुंचा दिया जाता है, वहां वह जमता है या नहीं, वह जमीन उस के मुआफिक है या नहीं ; इस को कोई देखने वाला नहीं है । मैं कहता हूं कि उस किसान को आप थोड़ी सुविधा तो दीजिये । करोड़ों रुपया आप खर्च करते हैं । अगर आप किसान को यह सुविधा दें कि यदि वह अच्छा बीज आप को ला कर देगा तो उस पर सवाया बोझ नहीं लादा जायगा तो आप को बहुत अच्छा बीज उपलब्ध हो सकता है । अगर तीन वर्ष के लिये यह योजना कर दी जाय कि जो किसान बीज भंडारों को वापस देने के लिये अच्छा बीज लायेगा उस पर सवाया बीज का बोझा नहीं डाला जायेगा तो आप देखेंगे कि किसान कितना उत्तम बीज आप को देता है । लेकिन आप यह सब नहीं करते । आप हर छः महीने के बाद उस से सवाया बीज लेना चाहते हैं । जिस का अर्थ यह हुआ कि अगर गेहूं का भाव १६ रुपये मन है तो आप ६ महीने में १६ रुपये का २० रुपया लेना चाहते हैं जितना कि कोई सूद लेने वाला भी नहीं लेता, और फिर आप कहते हैं कि हम किसान की मदद कर रहे हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि किस तरह से आप किसान की मदद कर रहे हैं ।

फरटीलाइजर खाद के बारे में आप देखें कि जितने भी साईंटिस्ट हैं वे सब यह कहते हैं कि गोबर से ज्यादा अच्छा कोई खाद नहीं है । लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि आप ने गोबर की रक्षा के लिये क्या प्रयत्न किया है । किसानों को जलाने के लिये ईंधन नहीं मिलता इसलिये वे गोबर के कंडे पाथ कर जला देते हैं और वह राख हो जाता है और खाद के काम का नहीं रहता । आज अगर हम को आप यहां खाद बढ़ाना है तो उस के लिये जरूरत इस बात की थी कि जो आप के यहां बंजर या पड़ती भूमि पड़ी है उस पर आप बबूल और पलाश आदि के पेड़ लगायें जिस से किसान को ईंधन उपलब्ध हो और गोबर को बचाया जा सके ।

[श्री भ० दी० मिश्र]

कहा जाता है कि गोबर से गैस का उत्पादन किया गया है । बहुत अच्छा ले । लेकिन यह केवल नुमायशों में दिखाया जाता है । इस से तो काम नहीं चलेगा । आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि खाद के मामले को युद्ध स्तर पर लिया जाय और किसान के घर में जो गोबर होता है उस की रक्षा कर के आप किसान के लिये एक अच्छा खाद का साधन उपलब्ध कर दें । इस प्रकार आप की पैदावार बढ़ सकती है । हरी खाद के लिये बहुत बातचीत की जाती है और उस से उत्पादन बढ़ाने की भी खूब चर्चा होती है । लेकिन किसान को यह खाद किस प्रकार मिले इस के लिये प्रयत्न किया जाना चाहिये । मैं कहता हूं कि आप किसान को बतलाइये कि बरसात के जमाने में जो दुनिया भर का खर जम जाता है उस को काट कर गड्ढों में डाला जाय और उस के साथ गोबर और मिट्टी डाल कर हरी खाद तैयार की जाय तो उस से बहुत खाद पैदा हो सकती है और इस हरी खाद से किसान को बहुत फायदा हो सकता है । इस को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये आप यह घोषणा करें कि जो इतनी हरी खाद तैयार करेगा उस को हम इतना मुनाफा देंगे । ऐसा करने से किसान बहुत हरी खाद पैदा कर सकेगा ।

आप तकावी की बात करते हैं । अगर किसी गांव का कोई किसान तकावी के लिए दरखास्त देता है तो ६ महीने तक उसको पटवारी और कानून के पास घूमना पड़ता है और सारी फस्ल का समय निकल जाता है और उसको रुपया नहीं मिल पाता । इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि वास्तव में खेती के उत्पादन की चर्चा तो बहुत होती है, अखबारों में भी बहुत होती है और इसके लिए डिपार्टमेंट भी बहुत से खुल गए हैं लेकिन किसानों की जेब खाली की खाली है । किसानों को आप यह भी कहते हैं कि आपके प.स धन नहीं हं । अगर उनके पास धन नहीं है तो आप तीन वर्ष के लिए ये जो खादें आपने निकाली है, इनको आधी कीमत पर देने का प्रयत्न क्यों नहीं करते हैं और इसके लिये जो अधिक खर्च पड़ता है वह आप अपने डिपार्टमेंट में से पूरा कर सकते हैं । किसानों को कोई प्रोत्सहान तो आप दें जिस से वे खेती की पैदावार बढ़ा सकें । आप उसको उत्तम बीज, उत्तम खाद और जहां पर सिंचाई के साधन हैं, वहां सिंचाई के साधन सुलभ करें ताकि वे पैदावार को बढ़ा सकें ।

आपके सामने मैं सिंचाई का एक नमूना पेश करना चाहता हूं । उत्तर प्रदेश में बहराइच में कोओप्रेटिव फैड्रेशन ने सिंचाई की सुविधाओं की कमी को देख कर १८ ट्यब वैल बनवाये थे । आज छः बरस हो गए हैं उन ट्यूबवैलस को गवर्नमेंट ने नहीं अपनाया है । पार-साल मुश्किल से प.च को अपनाया था और उनका रुपया भी अभी तक नहीं दिया गया है । यह प्रगति है किसानी को तरक्की देने की और कृषि का उत्पादन बढ़ाने की । ऐसी अवस्था में मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि अगर वास्तव में आप चाहते हैं कि अन्न की समस्या हल हो तो यह नियंत्रण करने से, या बाहर से उधार अन्न लाने से या जोन बना देने से हल नहीं हो सकती है यह तो तभी हल हो सकती है जब कि देश के ८० फीसदी किसानों की जो जरूरियात हैं वे पूरी हों, उनको सहायता पहुंचाई जाए; उनको तकावी वक्त पर दी जाए । जहां तक तकावी का ताल्लुक है मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जब उसके पास रिसीट लगान की मौजूद है, तो क्या जरूरत है कि उसको तहसीलदार या पटवारी के दरवाजे तक दौड़ना पड़े छः महीने तक, उसकी बिना पर ही उसको बैल की तकावी का रुपया मिल जाना चाहिये ।

आपने साधन सहकारी समितियों की स्थापना की है । मैं इसके लिए आपकी

सराहना करता हूं और मैं उनका स्वागत करता हूं। लेकिन जरूरत इस बात की है कि साधन सहकारी समितियां सक्रिय बन सकें, उनका उपयोग हो सके। आज कहा जाता है कि मार्किटिंग विभाग भी चलाये जायेंगे और किसान की जो पैदावार है उसको उसका अधिक से अधिक मूल्य दिलाया जाएगा। लेकिन ऐसा हो नहीं रहा है। ये जो सर्विस कोओप्रेटिव्स खोली गई हैं, मैंने देखा है कि इनमें जो मैम्बर भरती किए गए हैं उनका शेयर मनी यदि उसके पास दो हजार है तो अब वह केसवल उस रुपये से गांव का गल्ला कैसे खरीद सकती है। गवर्नमेंट को चाहिये कि शेयर मनी का चार या आठ गुना रुपया उस सोसाइटी में जमा कर दे जिससे कि उस गांव का गल्ला कोओप्रेटिव के जरिये से खरीद करके जिस वक्त अच्छा भाव हो उस वक्त उसको बेच करके किसान को फायदा पहुंचाया जा सके। इस वास्ते मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जब तक आप कृषि की पैदावार को नहीं बढ़ायेंगे तब तक नाव को इधर से उधर और उधर से इधर धकेलते रहने से काम नहीं चल सकता है। इस वास्त उत्पादन बढ़ाने की ओर अधिक से अधिक ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।

हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने एक प्रयास किया है कि बाहर से कुछ गल्ला ला कर के वह यहां जमा करना चाहते हैं जिससे जो महाजन क्लास है वह गल्ले के व्यापार में देश में गल्ले की कमी से अधिक लाभ न उठा सके। मैं उनके इस प्रयास की सराहना करता हूं। जो लोग गल्ले के व्यापार से अधिक से अधिक लाभ उठाने की चेष्टा करते हैं, इससे उनके इस प्रयास में कुछ न कुछ रुकावट हो सकेगी।

अन्त में मैं निवेदन करता हूं कि आप किसानों तक पहुंचने की कोशिश करें, उनको अच्छा बीज, अच्छा खाद देने की कोशिश करें और सिंचाई रेट तीन बरस के लिए कम से कम आधा करें ताकि उनको प्रोत्साहन मिल सकें और वे पैदावार को बढ़ा सकें। ऐसा करने से आप गल्ले की समस्या को हल कर सकेंगे, बाहरी उपायों से गल्ले की समस्या हल नहीं हो सकती है।

Shri Inder J. Malhotra (Jammu and Kashmir): I would limit my observations to agricultural production. When we want to increase our agricultural production we hear and see many factors are involved in it. I would like to refer to some of these.

The hon. Member who has just spoken referred to the use of better farming practices, use of fertilizers, improved seeds and other such things. Now, information about improved farming practices and right use of fertilizers can come to us only through our agricultural research projects. Today we have in our country—correct me if I am wrong—about 564 agricultural research stations out of which 483 are conducting research on crops and various aspects of it and 81 are working on animal husbandry research projects. In my opinion, to maintain and support such a large number of research stations in our country is not a very wise thing to do. We have got about 564 research stations in our country, compared to the number of research stations, the amount of money we spent every year, the amount of manpower utilised every year, compared to all those improvement in the animal husbandry held and in the agricultural field is very insignificant.

It is my opinion that in agricultural research we have been paying very little attention to some of the very basic things. For example, very little research has been done on the "cropping systems" in our country. It is very important for the farmer to know by adopting which of the cropping systems he can increase the yield of the crop which would be standing in the field at a particular time but also introduce the right kind of crop to follow instead of continuing to grow what he is already growing.

[Shri Inder J. Malhotra]

We have been paying very little attention to the question of 'mixed farming' even now. My senior colleague Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava also referred to this and emphasized the fact that 'mixed farming' can also be one of the answers to our problems in the agricultural field. By mentioning all these things I am bringing out the point that we are lacking in the right kind of planning of our agricultural research programme.

In my opinion it is very necessary for us to have a central Indian agricultural research control office. If we have such an organisation at the Centre, that would safeguard against duplication of work in various parts of the country. Another advantage will be that this organisation would also serve as a control centre to coordinate the various aspects of agricultural research programme in our country. Another function which this organisation could render would be to maintain for the use of research workers a central file and a continuing inventory of our current work in the agricultural research field. Then, this organisation can also answer enquiries from the research workers from different parts of the country, or organisations which are interested in the agricultural field.

Today the research programme in our country is based on only one theme and that is "knowledge for the sake of knowledge". With all the research workers that we have working in our country what we want is knowledge for the sake of use and not knowledge for sake of knowledge only. It may be correct as far as fundamental research in other fields of science is concerned but, as far as agriculture is concerned, we need "knowledge for the sake of use and not for the sake of knowledge only."

In my opinion, the method and procedure adopted to decide about the research projects that should be undertaken is also very defective in all the Central Research Organisations. For example, there is no organisation in this country which can advise a State Agriculture Department and recommend with authority, "We have surveyed the problems of certain regions and we find that in that particular region the farmer is faced with problems 1, 2, 3, 4.....You should direct all your research energies to solve that problem". It would be advantageous for us to have such a section in all the State Agriculture Departments and also at the Centre. This section would survey the needs and problems of the farmers and then make recommendations to the research sections that they should direct their research programmes on such problems.

There is also need to create more incentives and encourage the research workers in the agricultural fields. Otherwise, even though we may have very fine laboratories and very fine equipments we may not be getting very good results. Here I would like to point out that very fine pieces of equipments, modern equipments, are lying idle with certain divisions of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute.

Why is it so? It is because that either the trained personnel are not available or if the trained personnel are available they are not getting the proper kind of encouragement to take more interest in the work and show their initiative to do more useful work. With the interest that the hon. Minister is now taking in agricultural research and particularly in the Indian Agricultural Research Institute I am sure that things would improve there. But at the same time I would ephasise that unless this nucleus of agricultural research programme in our country and conditions for the researchers are improved I doubt very much if any good thing would come out of it.

Since the Indian Agricultural Research Institute has now been raised to the status of a university there

would be two important aspects of the work being done there. One would be the teaching side and the other would be the research side. There should be complete co-ordination between the research side and the teaching side.

Then I have also observed that in the Indian Agricultural Research Institute it has become a sort of practice to give extensions to the heads of divisions. I fail to understand, if a person during his service of 20 to 25 years has not been able to contribute any outstanding work in his field what is the use of keeping him for another four or five years. Here I would suggest that what we need is that the young worker in the field should be encouraged and I would suggest that instead of having the heads of divisions appointed through the U.P.S.C. and occupying that chair for years together, since this institute has now been raised to the status of a university, it would be a good idea to have a sort of chairmanship in the divisions and that chairmanship may last for four or five years so that all the workers working in that particular division would have a sort of encouragement and would work more conscientiously to contribute something more useful and they could also occupy the chairmanship of that division.

I would like to say a few words about the seed multiplication programme in our country. Previously I have pointed out that we have got 564 research stations in our country. Likewise there are a very large number of seed multiplication farms run by the Central Government and by the State Governments also. In my opinion these farms are not the right kind of programme we need for seed multiplication. I would suggest—and I have observed this in the villages also—that it would be better to have nucleus seed multiplication farm in the State. From the nucleus farm supply improved seed to the farmer, give him some encouragement and more price as compared to the ordinary seed. Seed certification schemes for all the crops should be started in the country. Seed multiplication programme should be undertaken on the farmer's fields rather than on the Government farm.

I would like to say a word here about the tax put on tractors. In my opinion this would be very detrimental to the agricultural people, specially to the farmers. I would suggest that tractors which actually are to be used in the field should be exempted from this duty.

In the end I would emphasise again that it is high time that we look into the whole agricultural research programme and see that it is conducted on the right lines.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Sumat Prasad may also have five or six minutes before I call upon the hon. Minister to reply.

Shri Pahadia: I would also like to have five minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry.

श्री सुमत प्रसाद (मुजफ्फरनगर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय खाद्य मंत्री का पद सम्भाले हुए बहुत अर्सा नहीं हुआ लेकिन इस बीच में उन्होंने कुछ ऐसे वक्तव्य दिये हैं जिन से मुल्क में एक आशा की झलक आई है और यह ख्याल किया जाता है कि उन को शायद अन्न के मसले को हल करने में कामयाबी हासिल हो । जरूरत इस बात की है कि दफ्तरों के आंकड़ों को देखने के अलावा वे अपना सीधा वास्ता किसानों से पैदा करें और देहात में जाकर एक इन्फार्मल तरीके से मालूम करें कि उन की क्या दिक्कतें हैं और क्यों इतना खर्च करने पर और इतने साधन जुटाने पर भी अन्न की उपज ज्यादा नहीं बढ़ती ? उन्होंने कुछ वक्तव्य दिये जिन से लोगों को यह ख्याल पैदा हुआ कि खांड पर कंट्रोल हटने जा रहा है । इस का

[श्री सुमत प्रसाद]

परिणाम देश भर में यह पड़ा कि पिछले दिसम्बर में ८ से १० रु० मन तक खंडसारी की कीमत में कमी हुई । थोड़े दिन बाद फिर दूसरा वक्तव्य हुआ कि कंट्रोल रक्खा जायेगा । उन का ख्याल था कि जब तक एक बफर स्टाक न बन जाय तब पक शायद इस कंट्रोल के हटाने में दिक्कत पड़े । खंडसारी का भॉव उस वक्त बढ़ना शुरू हो गया और ५, ६ रु० मन तक वह बढ़ गया ।

गल्ले का मसला इम्पोर्ट के जरिये हल होने वाला नहीं है । सन् १९५८–५९ में रेकार्ड प्रोडक्शन हुआ और काफी मात्रा में गल्ला बाहर से आया । लेकिन जनवरी सन् १९६० तक बावजूद इस बढ़ोत्तरी और इम्पोर्टस के, गल्ले की कीमत बढ़ती चली गई । अब फरवरी, मार्च में कुछ कीमत में कमी हुई है । इन महीनों में हमेशा गल्ले की कीमत बढ़ती थी । इस से यह अन्दाजा लगाया जा सकता है कि इन्फ्लेशनरी प्रेशर की वजह से होर्डिग हुई और जब नई फसल आने का मौका हुआ तो वह अनाज बाहर निकल रहा है ।

अब भी तमाम सिंचाई के साधनों के होते हुये बारिश के ऊपर गल्ले की उपज का काफी दारोमदार है । अगर खुश्कसाली हुई या सैलाब आया तो ५, ६ मिलियन टन तक गल्ले की उपज में कमी हो जाती है, और यदि संवत् अच्छा हुआ, यानी फ्लड नहीं आया, खुश्कसाली नहीं हुई तो ५ या ६ मिलियन टन उपज बढ़ जाती है । सन् १९५८–५९ में ७३ मिलियन टन गल्ला पैदा हुआ, इस से यह ख्याल नहीं करना चाहिये कि जो कदम उठाये गये यह सिर्फ उन्हीं की वजह से हुआ बल्कि भगवान की देन हुई कि फसश का मौसम अच्छा हुआ, कोई फ्लड्स नहीं आये, खुश्कसाली नहीं हुई, इस लिये यह गल्ला बढ़ गया ।

पंडित ज्वा० प्र० ज्योतिषी (सागर): अच्छे कदम उठाने का क्या अच्छा नतीजा नहीं निकलता ?

श्री सुमत प्रसाद : मैं ने यह कहा कि This is not only due to the steps we have taken. They alone did not contribute to greater production. There were natural causes also. I meant that.

श्री बज राज सिंह : हम तो भगवान के सहारे चल रहे हैं ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (वाराणसी) : उस के सहारे तो सारी दुनियां चल रही है ।

श्री सुमत प्रसाद : जिन परिस्थितियों के भीतर गल्ले की उपज में बढ़ोत्तरी हुई अगर यही सिलसिला थर्ड फाइव इयर प्लैन में भी रहा तो ज्यादा से ज्यादा ९० मिलियन टन गला पैदा किया जा सकेगा, और ऐसी हालत में सवाल होगा कि १५ मिलियन टन गल्ला कहां से लाया जाय, क्योंकि अन्दाजा है कि बढ़ती हुई आबादी की वजह से और डेवेलपिंग एकानमी की वजह से गल्ले की जरूरत सन् १९६६ में १०५ मिलयिन टन के करीब होगी । यह एक बड़ी समस्या है । इतनी मात्रा में न हमारे अपने साधन हो सकेंगे कि गल्ला बाहर से मंगाया जा सके और न कोई देश इतनी मात्रा में दे सकेगा ।

इस के साथ ही साथ एक दूसरा पहलू यह है कि लगभग ६० प्रतिशत देहात के रहने वाले खेती के ऊपर अपनी गुजर औकात करते हैं। गांव में रहने वाले ३० फी सदी आदमियों की ऐसी हालत है कि वे सब ह्यूमन कंडिशन्स में रहते हैं, उन में इतनी गरीबी है, इतना बड़ा हुआ उन का इफ्लास है । अगर गल्ले की पैदावार को न बढ़ायें, फी एकड़ जमीन की उपज अगर न बढ़े तो गांवों में रहने वाले आदमियों की कैसे तरक्की होगी ? कैसे इन के रहने सहन का स्तर ऊंचा होगा ? तमाम कोशिश इस बात की होनी चाहिए कि किसी तरीके से गल्ले की उपज बढ़े । सरकार ने प्लांस बनाये और जो प्लांस बनाये उन पर

बहुत रुपया खर्च किया, सिंचाई के साधन बढ़ाये लेकिन इन के बावजूद गल्ले की उपज में जो वृद्धि होनी चाहिए थी वह वृद्धि नहीं हुई । इसमें दोष है ह्युमन फैक्टर का और इस की कमी है । अब अगर प्लान का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन ठीक तरह से न हो तो गल्ले की उपज कैसे हो सकती है और बढ़ सकती है ? जब तक किसान का उत्साह न बढ़ाया जाय, वह सब साधन न जुटाये जायं जिनकी कि उनको जरूरत है तब तक गल्ले की पैदावार नहीं बढ़ सकती । इसमें हमारे कर्मचारियों का कर्त्तव्य भी आता है । हर गांव का प्लान बनना चाहिए और हर होल्डिंग का प्लान बनना चाहिए और उसमें यह देखा जाए कि उस होल्डिंग की पैदावार की मौजूदा पोजीशन कैसी है और उसमें कितनी उपज बढ़ाई जाने की गुंजाइश है और इस उपज को बढ़ाये जाने में किन साधनों की जरूरत है और वे साधन उस किसान को वक्त पर सुलभ किये जायें और साल के आखिर में देखा जाय कि जो टार्गेट रक्खा गया था वह हासिल हुआ कि नहीं और अगर हासिल नहीं हुआ तो क्यों नहीं हुआ ? जब तक यह नहीं किया जायगा तब तक प्लान्स् से कोई विशेष फ़ायदा न हो सकेगा ।

कम्युनिटी प्रोजेक्ट्स पर गवर्नमेंट की बड़ी आशा बंधी हुई है लेकिन कम्युनिटी प्रोजेक्ट्स का ब्लाक डेवलपमेंट लेविल पर ठीक तरह से काम नहीं हो रहा है और जिसकी जो जरूरत है वह उसकी जरूरत पूरी होती देखने में नहीं आती है । जो आदमी ज्यादा रिसोर्सफ़ुल है उसको सरकारी इमदाद फ़र्टिलाइजर्स आदि की पूरे तरीके से और पूरी मात्रा में मिलती है और जो गरीब किसान है और जिनको कि वास्तव में इन चीजों की जरूरत है उनको यह चीजें नहीं मिलती हैं ।

इसी के साथ साथ यह भी कहना है कि जब तक किसान को गल्ले की कीमत इतनी न दी जाय जिससे कि उसे पैदावार ज्यादा करने के लिए प्रोत्साहन मिले तब तक गल्ले की उपज में कोई विशेष बढ़ोत्री होने वाली नहीं है । अगर किसान को आज यह मालूम है कि जितना भी वह गल्ले की पैदावार में इज़ाफ़ा करेगा उतनी उसके अनाज की क़ीमत गिरेगी तो उसको क्या फ़ायदा होगा और क्या ही उसको अधिक पैदावार करने के लिए प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा ?

नेशनल डेवेलपमेंट कौंसिल यह विचार कर रही है कि गल्ले की कीमत उस की कौस्ट आफ़ प्रोडेक्शन पर रक्खी जाय । मेरा कहना यह है कि यह खाली कौस्ट आफ़ प्रोडेक्शन पर न हो बल्कि जैसे कि इंडस्ट्रीज में मुनाफ़ा मिलता है यहां भी थोड़ा मुनाफ़ा रक्खा जाय ताकि जो मार्जिनल लैंड है उसकी उपज में भी काश्तकार जुट सकें और तभी उससे फ़ायदा हो सकेगा ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब माननीय सदस्य अपनी बात खत्म करें ।

श्री सुमत प्रसाद : दो मिनट का समय और देने की कृपया की जाये ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब तो आप समाप्त कर ही दें क्योंकि मुझे अब मिनिस्टर साहब को बुलाना है ।

श्री सुमत प्रसाद : जी मैं समाप्त किये देता हूं । स्टेट ट्रेडिंग साध्य नहीं है अपितु यह साधन है । इस का लक्ष्य है कि डिमांड और सप्लाई में एक संतुलन पैदा करे : यह काम डिपार्टमेंट्ल लेविल से नहीं हो सकता । इसमें इमैजिनेशन और इनीशिऐटिव की जरूरत है और मार्केट ट्रेंड्स और सप्लाई पोजीशन जानने की भी जरूरत है । एक रीजन की पोजीशन दूसरे से अलग है । हर एक प्रदेश की भिन्न भिन्न हालत है । अगर एक युनिफ़ार्म पालिसी रक्खेंगे तो वह कभी कामयाब न हो सकेगी ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I put a question before the Minister replies? Only a question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Before he says anything, why should a question be put?

Shri S. K. Patil: I am profoundly grateful to the House for the criticism which, by and large, has been constructive, and, if I may say so, very encouraging to me and my Ministry.

As my colleague, Shri A. M. Thomas, remarked, there is less tension today on the food front than for many years. I say so not to take any credit for it but the fact remains that there is a growing enthusiasm and growing confidence in the country that it shall meet the food problem—whether it falls to my lot or anybody's lot, that is immaterial. What we have got to do, and it is the duty of everybody, is that we cannot go on complaining day after day that the food position is bad; it has got to be improved and may it come about not in the lifetime of this Parliament, but the lifetime of this session. We should see to it that it is put at least on the right lines and the right track. That is exactly my endeavour so far as I am concerned as the Minister of Food and Agriculture.

Before I try to answer any individual criticism let me try to give the House a rapid resume of the Government policies and the important Government actions. Then, if any time is left, I shall also come to some of the individual criticisms. Unlike what I did on the last occasion, I would begin with food first and not agriculture, because, although people talk about agriculture, I find that in the end more attention is always paid to food and the distribution of food. I will not take more time, I am not suggesting that, but I shall begin with that and just indicate what the policies of the Government have been and what those policies will be in the near future.

The food position this year may not be as good as last year which had a record crop of 73.5 million tons, but surely it is not very discouraging; according to expectations, it will be nearly as good or perhaps a little less, but surely not bad.

Heavy floods and dry droughts have become almost a regular feature of our climate, but it is no use cursing ourselves because the climate is such. Climate is a factor everywhere in the world, not only in India. It may be more so here, and we feel it because there is a marginal deficit. Therefore, we have got to meet the situation whatever might be the climate. However, we are so situated that if the climate makes havoc in one place, it compensates in some way or other in another place, and this year, although there were floods and droughts in some parts of the country, the harvest has been very good indeed in our surplus States of Madhya Pradesh, Andhra, Orissa and Punjab, and that leads me to the hope that the situation would be under control.

Now I come to the points that have been raised about policies, not points of individual criticism. First I take state trading in foodgrains. As you know, Sir, Government had decided last year to undertake State Trading in foodgrains. This decision still stands. We spend so much of our time and attention in thinking about this State trading. Excuse me, Sir, if I say that I do not spend my time in that. I have got a pragmatic approach to all these things. Wherever State trading in food is necessary, is possible, by all means do it, it has got to be done. Even when we have got enough grains, State trading has got to be done because prices have got to be supported. Therefore, if anybody has come to the conclusion that I have got less enthusiasm for State trading than he has got, surely he is doing me an injustice. Let them also adopt this practical or pragmatic approach as I call it. Have it wherever it is necessary, but it is not a kind of medicine that you must, day

in and day out, go on taking in order to preserve your health. I have not looked upon State trading in that way. It is a means to an end and not an end in itself. Therefore, whosoever has made a claim or argued that State trading should be continued forgets that the Government have never stopped State trading if it was possible for any State to do State trading. Surely they were free to do so. They are even now free to do so. If they are not doing so it is because they themselves have realised that it is not in their interest to do so as free movements of foodgrains is going on and the people are getting them. Surely that is no time when you do State trading.

Another thing, Sir, is—you have seen the pattern of speeches that are made in this House—I was very carefully watching that out of 30 and odd speeches that have been made here, 32 speeches to be very exact, there was nobody from a deficit State who talked about State trading and the zonal system to be restricted to one State, etc. When you have got the zonal restriction confined to one State, naturally State trading must be done. After all, somebody must be there to buy the food so far as the deficit States are concerned and their number is unfurtunately larger. Nobody talks about it because there is no meaning of State trading where a State is deficit in food. What type of State trading can you do when the people have not got anything? The result comes to this. When you start State trading in a deficit State, it creates not confidence, but want of confidence and the result is whatever foodgrain is available goes underground and when it goes underground, it is very difficult to rescue it and that is why the prices rise, the blackmarketing and many other evil consequences ensue. Therefore, this is a kind of a weapon which has got to be used very judiciously. Whenever it is possible it should be used and it has got to be done. Sometimes complaints come to me that in some States wheat is sold for Rs. 11 or sometimes for Rs. 10. I asked the Madhya Pradesh Government whether the wheat was being sold at Rs. 11 and if so, why they did not buy at that price. They told me it was a damaged wheat and that it might have been sold for Rs. 11. State trading is to be done in a constructive way. When the prices are falling beyond the level where it is advantageous for the farmers and they are not remunerative, then it becomes the duty of the State to run to the rescue of the farmers and buy the produce at a minimum price. I am going to do that in future in a little more scientific way. I am merely suggesting this. Nobody should go away with the impression that State trading has been abandoned. It has been there and it has got to be resorted to whenever it is necessary and judicious to do so.

Then, I come to buffer stocks.....

Shrimati Subhadra Joshi (Ambala): What about selling at cheaper prices?

Shri S. K. Patil: I will reply to that afterwards.

I come to buffer stocks. Questions have been asked why have these buffer stocks, why have foodgrains from outside, is it not enough there in this country that we can produce? I have got great respect for my hon. friend Shri Bibhuti Mishra because he is himself a farmer. I like to listen to his speeches with great attention and care because he does something with his own hands and, therefore, he is entitled to my consideration. But are we really living in *Ram Raj*? He suggested, when there is no food, why not have one meal a day rather than have two meals and get food from outside? If he really enjoins on the Food Minister that I should have one meal only in a day, I will join with him in that campaign. But does he really seriously suggest that I should ask the people to continue the *Ram Raj* from today and have only one meal, remain with one meal and never care for another meal. There is not only the question of meal, but if they do not

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get crystal sugar, if they have to do with gur or khandsari, there are all sorts of agitations outside as we have seen them. I am merely suggesting it to him to take this into consideration. I am not very fond of depending upon other countries. I have as much self-respect as any other hon. Member in this House. This country of ours being predominantly agriculturist, it is a folly, it is a hundred times folly to go to other countries for food. But what can I do? What we are doing is merely to tide over the difficulties. I have said repeatedly that if this House cooperates with me, if the country cooperates with me, it shall be my duty to see that at the end of the Third Five Year Plan there will be no necessity to bring anything, not even one maund of wheat or rice from any other country. Therefore, it is for you and for me to see that we really develop our agriculture in a manner that such a necessity really becomes a thing of the past. We are aiming at that. We are slowly proceeding in that direction and I expect cooperation from everybody.

Then, somebody suggested something about buffer stocks. I think it was my hon. friend Shri Rajendra Singh who said that. I am sorry I was not here when he spoke. If I am making a mistake, he would correct me. He said, America has got to give it because it has got a surplus; somehow or other they have got to sell it, and so on. If not anything else, we should be grateful and thankful to the country which has stood by us in hour of need. I am not saying this in order to pay any special tribute to the United States of America. But surely for the last ten years, when we look to the spirit of fellow-feeling and the help that they have given us, the least that we can give is gratefulness. That feeling of gratefulness must be there in every society, in every nation and in every person. They have merely helped us. We are paying for what we have received. It is a delayed payment, but we are paying for it. This is the system which they have adopted. It is not merely because they must throw it somewhere and they throw it in India.

My hon. friend knows it very well and it will bear repetition that agriculture in the United States has developed during the last 50 years through means which are something very unique. They spend something like about 6 billion dollars, about Rs. 3,000 crores, merely to give subsidies, what is called the price support to food and other crops. They spend Rs. 3,000 crores annually in order to give price support to wheat and other things—cash crops and food crops produced in the United States—and as a result of that they have created 9½ billion dollars worth of surplus. All these commodities which are surplus go to about 30 countries—half the world, if I may say so. This is something of an achievement. We should try to imitate some of those good things. The time may come in this country—and I warn this House, when we are discussing about these surplus and deficit States, the surplus States are driving the deficit States almost to a desperation by their attitude. When every deficit State will try to be self-sufficient in food because it cannot depend upon other States, on their conditions and their mercies. If the deficit States really become self-sufficient—what is going to happen to the agricultural surpluses of the so-called surplus States. Therefore, in a country all people are one. The world is also trying to become self-sufficient. If the world is one, then the people of the world are one. It is unnecessary that every State must be self-sufficient. Even every country need not be self-sufficient in everything. After all, when we are talking of one-world Government and when there are campaigns like 'freedom from hunger' and "food for peace plan" of President Eisenhower, when all these things are being

done, is it the time that we should think of every individual State becoming self-sufficient. If it becomes so and becomes less and less dependent upon the surplus States, it would be a good thing. But the surplus States also must see that today agriculture is not merely food crops but it is also cash crops because peasants, millions of them, get money out of their surpluses which they use for their clothes, for the education of their children, for their better living and other amenities of life. Therefore, we should really behave in a manner that this country is one and hence we must share, as I said on a previous occasion, the fortunes or the misfortunes of the entire country. Do we say that if there is drought or famine in a particular State, the other States will not go to its rescue? For, we expect that in a similar situation, that State also would come to the rescue of the other States. That is the fellow-feeling, and that is the gratitude which is shown. Unless a society is imbued with the feelings of this gratefulness or gratitude, surely that country or that society would not be what it is or what it should be.

15 hrs.

This idea of the buffer stock is merely a temporary thing. I want it until the end of the Third Five Year Plan. And why, do I want it? It is not merely for the trader. To have it for the trader is one thing, but the very existence of a stock has such a salutary effect on the price-line. I shall tell you, how. Take, for instance, the State of Kerala, which is a very deficit State, so far as food is concerned. I do not blame them, because they are providing us with cash crops out of which we get money. So, we need not condemn Kerala. They give us crores of rupees by the cash crops that they have got. So, we are not doing any special favour to Kerala, because they cannot produce more rice. I have seen how food prices are ruling there. If there is a news that some steamer has come in Trivandrum or somewhere in Cochin or somewhere else, laden with rice, immediately you will find that the prices go down by Rs. 3. Now, that steamer may be laden with rice or not. Sometimes, I thought, why should I not also have a little camouflage and have steamers coming along there, and spread the news that rice has come. For, people have become so sensitive about it. The moment the people know that rice has come, the prices go down. Similarly, if I have got a standing stock of 5 million tons of wheat and rice at strategic points everywhere it is impossible for anybody to take advantage of our helplessness. Therefore, it is not a new idea. It is an idea that I have been nursing in my mind for a long time. Sometimes, it is called buffer stock; sometimes, it is called the food bank, and sometimes by all sorts of other names. Sometimes, people say 'Why not ask America to have it?'. That was my idea also. I was asking them, 'Why can you not hold your stock also in other countries, and in our country also?', because, I was personally interested in my own country. That is rather difficult for them just now, because such a proposition had come before the American Congress, and it was negatived there, and, therefore, they will have to bring forward an amendment back again to enable them to hold their stock in our country. I was saying that, so that I do not become responsible to pay the price until I draw from that stock. That was the idea. I have not given up the idea.

I am merely saying that whether it comes this way or the other way, this is a temporary remedy to tide over the difficulties, until 1966, or the last year of the Third Five Year Plan. By that time, I wish that we shall be self-sufficient and shall have 105 million tons which is our target. I have made it 105 million tons because people always used to say anything from 100 to 110 million tons. That has no meaning. Either say 100 or 110. Therefore, I had a very happy

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mean of it, and therefore. I have said 105 million tons. There is nothing very mathematical about it. Statisticians may tell me that that is perhaps more mathematical. But there is nothing mathematical about it.

If we achieve that 105 million tons target,—and we shall achieve it; there is nothing impossible of achievement, if we follow the methods that we are pursuing—then, the necessity for holding that buffer stock from outside will not remain. But the necessity for holding that buffer stock out of our internal procurement will always remain, because the stock must be there. If there is no stock, then sometimes, in one State, there will be enough, and in another State, there will not be, and in fact, even between district and district, you will find that the prices will differ. Therefore, the existence of such a stock is a permanent necessity, and, therefore, we are going to have it.

Therefore, for that reason, as I said, I am going to the United States and Canada at the end of the next month, not because unless I go that would not happen; they are very sympathetic about it. Our officers on both sides have been examining the possibilities of it, and I am quite sure that we shall have all that we need to meet the deficit plus this buffer stock over and above that, of 5 million tons, which has always to be kept there so that it would always have a salutary effect on the prices.

You will see that in 1959, in spite of the good crops, Government had to procure about 4·4 million tons of foodgrains. My hon. friend Dr. Ram Subhag Singh raised a very pertinent question, and a very good question. He said, look here, it is very strange that the production has gone up from 50 million tons to 73·5 million tons, and just as our production is increasing, so also our imports are increasing, and he asked what the meaning of it was. This also sometimes appears to me to be very strange. But please remember this, and I have made this point more than once here, that we are going to a phase in our agricultural production where even the habits of our farmers are changing, and changing for the better. I do not blame them. Previously, whatever they used to get, they used to keep with them, and they never used to complain. I know it. As a matter of fact, before we became independent, we never heard of this kind of thing that there was less production here. If they got, they used to eat, and if they did not get, they used to eat something that they got or even die. I am merely pointing out that these habits are very fastly changing. Besides, the population is also being added to, which is under neither your control nor my control. I am merely saying that the population is being added to. Apart from the population rise, the people are now eating more and eating better food. They have come from the course to the fine quality; they have come from tapioca to rice; they have come from the tubers and other things to rice. I am not talking of any very costly things, I am merely saying that they have now come to rice. Why should they not come? We always say that the standards of the people must rise. And they are rising too. And how are they to demonstrate that the standards have risen? The standards of people shall always demonstrate themselves by their eating good food, better food, and having better clothing, a better way of life, better education and so on. I am very glad about it,—although temporarily, it might cause some inconvenience—that people are changing their habits. Therefore, it is very difficult for the statistician to measure it. Here, I shall join issue with the statistician and say that this is an indefinite and

undetermined factor, which has not yet been found out, that apart from the rise in population, there is a change in the habits of the people, and nobody knows how far, and how it has come about. It is very difficult to guess it.

We find also that our farmers, sometimes, as an act of caution, keep back something which is necessary; in other countries; the farmers keep back, even knowing that the food that they have is sufficient. But I am talking of the deficit countries other than India. Something like a 10 per cent stock will always remain with the farmer, because he feels that if the next year is a lean year, then he must have something to go by, and the next day he cannot go to the ration shop; and these farmers who produce for themselves are not used to going to the ration shops etc. And it is a very healthy habit that the people are conserving something and preserving something for the lean day or the bad day. Therefore, this factor of the change in the habits has also to be taken into account, this habit of prudence to keep back something etc. etc. A hundred causes can be given for this habit. 'In spite' of a particular stock that we have since last year, who knows that there may not be a lean day afterwards? Since the farmer has some stock with him, he can feel for the first time that there is something which he can live by during the next year. And why should he not keep it? To what extent he has kept, I do not know. But I can assure my hon. friend Dr. Ram Subhag Singh that nothing less than about a million tons have been already disgorged on the market when the next crop came, and that gives an indication that the people do keep back something. And I would insist and I would advise the farmers that they should keep something behind, merely by way of precaution and not because they should get more price etc. Even if they do get more price, there is nothing wrong; others also do it in other ways. So, I do not understand why the farmers also should not do it in their own way. I have all the sympathy for these poor men who have been the target of all persecution all these years. If the farmer has come to his own and he wants to behave as an independent man, you and I must help him in that behaviour and not pull him down or condemn him.

This buffer stock will also require along with it storage accommodation, for, after all, you cannot hold these 5 million tons somewhere and round about. Our storage has been so bad up till now, and even the storage facility with the farmer is not good in every place. In some places, it is good, but it is not so in every place. The result of it is that you cannot store your foodgrains for a long time. I do not know whether 3 per cent or 5 per cent or 10 per cent is destroyed by faulty storage. Therefore, proper storage is a necessity, and a very prime necessity, and we shall see to it that by about 1962, that is, in another two years, we shall have the completest storage facility for holding 5 million tons, no matter whether it comes from outside or it can be procured internally.

At present, there is storage accommodation for about 15.5 lakhs tons; it consists of 4·3 lakhs tons accommodation owned by the Food Department, and 11·2 lakhs tons of hired accommodation taken over from the Port Authorities, the Defence Services and the State Governments and private parties. By having larger stacks of bags vertically, and by reducing the alley-ways the capacity of the existing godowns can be increased, and the storage accommodation would be able to hold about 2 million tons of foodgrains even now. The programme of construction of storage will add 3.5 lakhs tons of accommodation by the end of 1960 and another six to seven lakhs of tons by the end of 1961.

It is also proposed to construct silos of 1 lakh ton capacity at Boriville near Bombay and of 2 to 2½ lakh tons

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capacity at Kalyani near Calcutta. Now, these silos are really the last answer so far as storage is concerned because in a silo, without any deterioration whatsoever, you can keep the grain for even 5 years. Therefore such silos are necessary if not for all the grain, at least for some of the grain. We are trying to have a 1,00,000 tons silo in Bombay and one of about 2 to 2½ lakh tons near Calcutta. They will be available for storage by the end of 1962.

It is also proposed to construct silos at some of the principal ports such as Bombay, Calcutta and, probably, also at Kandla, Madras, Vizag etc., if the required land becomes available from the port authorities. Land is necessary. It will help us because at the ports the grain comes from outside. Even when the movement of grain is internally in India, it is sometimes by shipping and it should be by shipping because I must give help to the Shipping Minister is giving the cargo which he very badly needs. He need not go in for coal when he gets this precious thing like wheat or rice. Therefore, these silos in ports are very necessary. Therefore, attempts are being made to build these silos in these big ports.

There is another advantage in this. When the grain comes in ships it comes in the hold; it is not bagged. Therefore, from the hold of the ship it can be immediately syphoned into the silo and bagging is not necessary. Remember that the deterioration of of grain starts with bagging; and, therefore, bagging should be really deferred as long as we can so that the deterioration does not start.

Efforts are also being made to acquire additional storage for private parties. This storage capacity is expected to reach the target of 5 million tons by the end of 1962. Of course, something like 5 to 6 lakhs tons will always be in the pipeline, There is not likely to be any difficulty for building up the buffer stock.

From storage I now come to the pipeline. I am talking of the pipeline which is really the pipeline. It does not include what the farmers conserve as a sort of precaution. That adds to the pipeline. That also will remain. But, surely, it is not an unhealthy sign. That should be encouraged.

Incidentally, I would say that efforts are being made also to have private accommodation, accommodation from private people. Private people can spend their money and build such accommodation for the storage of grains. I promise them that Government will take them on a 5 year or 10 year or other basis. That is they will also be able to make some money. This is also a request to people to give us accommodation. In this even the private sector or anybody can cooperate because rather than hire something which is already made but not according to the standards that we like we can store them in those built according to our standards. They will get the interest and we shall take them for 5 or 10 years. This is an open invitation to anybody who wishes to help us in this very big national venture. (*Interruption*).

Shri Braj Raj Singh: People who can do that are behind you and not in front of you.

Shri S. K. Patil: Maybe everybody wants to be there; those that condemn more so.

In this House, the other day there was a question about the Mizo district in Assam. I refer to it because it is an important thing. On the 2nd March, 1960, my hon. colleague Shri Thomas made a statement in the Lok Sabha indicating the damage done by the phenomenon of the multiplication of rats in the Mizo district of Assam on the flowering of bamboos, and what measures were taken to relieve the people. You remember this is a wonderful phenomenon. This is a

wonderful rat. And the House should know its capacity to destroy crops. This is something which normally we do not know. At least I did not know. I had to be the Food Minister to know the capacity of this rat. This rat has its visitation once in 30 years, I am told. It is not a daily or an annual visitation because once in 30 years when the bamboo flowers, this comes. There are many bamboos and they flower. But when this particular bamboo flowers, it has got such an influence on these rats. Where they come from, God alone knows; but they come all of a sudden with such disastrous consequences that 90 per cent or even 100 per cent of the crop is totally destroyed. Surely, there must be some scientific method to deal with it. But, unfortunately, we do not know the existence of it.

An Hon. Member: What is the colour of this rat?

Shri S. K. Patil: I think the hon. Member knows something more about these rats. I do not know the colour. I am very anxious to know. The rats, I am told, eat the flower. The flower must be very tasty. But when the flower is destroyed the rat also is destroyed. Where it goes nobody knows. It does not go to the other districts. It has no habit of travelling etc. Otherwise, I think, the tourist department would welcome it. Therefore, this is exactly what is happening and there is deficit in that area. But that district is so inaccessible because there is no means of communication. Therefore, just now 6 aeroplanes are engaged day in and day out in dropping foodgrains they need. Rice can go from Pakistan side or from Burma side. But from India there is no easy way of going there. So, these aeroplanes have been engaged. By 7th March, 1960, 1,46,773 mds. of rice and 2,500 mds. of paddy have already reached the destination. This should be continued until 5 lakh mds. are dropped.

The Assam Government have advised us that they have got enough stocks; and we can supplement these stocks when the Assam Government wants. Therefore, everything that is possible to be done in order to go to the rescue of these unfortunate people has been done by dropping from the air because the other means of communication are not there. I wish we had more planes, so that we could have given them help without great difficulty. With great difficulty the services of the 6 planes have been secured.

Now, about the zonal arrangements. I have partially mentioned it. I would tell you that on the question of zonal arrangements also I have got a pragmatic approach. I have not got a closed mind on that subject. I am sometimes surprised when I hear the speeches. I have an open mind. I can assure my hon. friend, Shri Vyas that I have not as closed a mind as, perhaps, he has got or some of the leaders of Madhya Pradesh have got. I have got an open mind. I think, if the fortunes or the misfortunes of this country have got to be equally and equitably shared, then, surely, we have got to have it; we have got to have some kind of free movement so that I need not have a machinery in order to do that. We have got to bear in mind how many crores of rupees the machinery that we have got costs. Possibly, the House has known it. I think they might have forgotten it. I did give an idea. Even with the little procurement that we are having, for the staff and all that we have got to maintain, the Centre spends about Rs. 20 crores annually on this unproductive managerial work subsidy, etc. which really burdens our economy to that extent because this is not something that we produce. It is ultimately the consumer that will have to pay this Rs. 20 crores. The States must be spending—I do not know how much—but I am quite sure it would be quite considerable. I am merely giving the economics of it. I am not suggesting that it is good or bad. But if you

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really want that procurement should be complete and each State putting up that type of thing, it will cost about Rs. 100 crores in a thoroughly useless unproductive, unremunerative action, which I think, no society unless it is under duress can afford. Why spend that money if it is possible to do it otherwise? But, if it is necessary, if it has got to be done, therefore, the skeleton has been kept. But that skeleton also must be costing between the Government of India and the States anything from Rs. 30 crores to 40 crores which is added on to the expenditure on it. I am merely saying this because you should know that all this cost has got to be paid by the non-producing consumers. There number is not more than 20 or 30 per cent of the whole population.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: Sir, the hon. Minister has referred to me by name. So, shall I interrupt him and put . . .

Shri S. K. Patil: You can interrupt at the end; otherwise it disturbs the flow of thought.

Therefore, I have really taken a very pragmatic view about it. When it is necessary it can be done; if it is not necessary, it should not be done.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty said that this is one of the points on which everybody must say according to the pet notions that he holds. If I really can understand that it is really a fad, I can learn. As I said I have an open mind. If I find that it is not necessary I will not do so.

One hon. Member, Shri Deb said—I did not interrupt him—that this was thrust on the Orissa Government. May I again and again repeat that it is by free volition of the Orissa Government that they entered into that arrangement. I have not coerced anybody. If I had that power of coercing, why should I not coerce Shri Radhe Lal Vyas and his friends in Madhya Pradesh? That itself shows that I have not coerced anybody. I assure my hon. friend, Dr. Katju, the Chief Minister of that State has also got the interest of the millions of people at his heart. He is also earnest and honest in whatever he feels and I am equally earnest and honest in whatever I feel. There may be some difference. But as I said, never shall I use the power of the Essential Commodities Act to join you unless you voluntarily, of your own free will, are prepared to join. My hon. friend Pandit Bhargava will not agree with that . . . (*Interruptions.*) He will say: why did you do that? I want the House to be reminded again of that. Where did I get that power of really cordoning? That power is derived from the Essential Commodities Act of 1955 which this House passed. In 1957, there was a small amendment. What does it say? It is worthwhile to remind the House why that power was taken. The power was not taken in order that every State automatically should go and use that power for cordoning, whether it is necessary or not. These words are the Preamble to that Act that we passed in 1955.

> "An Act to provide in the interest of the general public for the control of production, supply, distribution.....".

It is in the interest of the general public of India that this Act has been passed. Sometimes it becomes necessary that we should employ that power and create a cordon round a State. But surely that is not the only purpose of the Act. The Act has been created so that there may be uninterrupted, natural and easy movement of foodgrains and other essential commodities. Therefore, if I find at any time that it is not helping, surely I shall come back to it; it remains. The State trading remains. The zonal system remains. If it is found that it is necessary and it would be in the interest of a State and its

the interest of India, surely the power there can be made use of. Ultimately, if you want to share the fortunes and misfortunes, a time must come when there is some kind of a free flow of these commodities so that the farmers also could get advantage of it and the consumers also could get advantage of it. But how do you do it? If at once it is done, there will be plenty of difficulties because, I am in a marginal deficit and I need 4-5 million tons from outside. In 1966-67, it will be a different story, if everything succeeds as we are planning. Until then the natural zones are made. If natural zones are made, they should be naturally done. If it goes, well and good and if it does not succeed, we shall come back.

So far as my experience goes, we have two natural zones, namely, the southern zone which consists of four States. Two of them have surpluses. Andhra is definitely surplus. Tamil Nad or Madras is slightly surplus or marginally surplus but not deficit. It is a very progressive State so far as agriculture is concerned and I must pay a tribute to that State that it has made really the best progress so far as the per acre yield in agriculture is concerned. It has gone up by 28 per cent. I do not want to punish such a State making such great efforts in order that they should produce more per acre. There are two other States there. Mysore also—I will not call it a deficit State. It is a marginal State. There also they are making efforts to increase production. But Kerala is a deficit State. A new Government has come. It could have been done with the old Government also and our discussions were with the old Government when they were there. Rather than wasting their energies in other things, if they really utilised those energies for agricultural development in Kerala, there is so much to be done. Therefore, we sat together. We drew plans. Kuttanad is the rice bowl in Kerala and Kerala also could get something and production could increase; it is capable of being increased. Some Rs. 9-10 crores is to the spent. It is a good plan to do this rather than every year go on building these bunds, etc. which are washed away next year, it is much better to have something done permanently so that we can retain the moisture in the soil, thereby getting two crops and if possible—I am not quite sure—sometimes three crops also. But by no stretch of imagination you can expect Kerala State to be self-sufficient; it is not necessary that it should be self-sufficient and I have never subscribed to that idea that every State—no matter what happens—should be self-sufficient in everything, even in oil and coal. But surely nature has not so designed that every State should be self-sufficient in every thing. Therefore, among the four States, whatever are the surpluses available from Madras and Andhra—Andhra particularly—should be made available. Something about a million tons is the deficit of the other States. It is such a wonderful, natural and self-sufficient zone. There also, I could tell you that it is not by any coercion that we have brought this about. Whenever these Ministers come and discuss with me, I tell them: in the larger interests of India, bear with me for sometime; if you find any difficulty, we will come to your rescue. If they say that they want two lakhs of tons of wheat or rice, we immediately give them, if the prices rise or if they show any tendency to rise in the cities and towns. In other places of course the agriculturists produce for themselves and there is no difficulty of that kind.

Therefore, let it not be said that by any process of coercion I have done it. The other day there were some questions and answers and they have created a little misunderstanding. Somebody asked whether they demanded something and I turned the request down. I said that I did not turn down any request. They did not demand and the expression 'demand' is not proper. They are also sufficiently patriotic and they take an all India

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view. They have also a pragmatic approach. I have prevailed upon the Agriculture Ministers of both Madras and Andhra that they should join in this experiment although they themselves may suffer a little. By and large, when you think of the fortunes and misfortunes of the whole territory, it is proper, it is easy for these four States to be together. That is natural. The rice of Andhra and Madras goes to Kerala. The people of Kerala want it—not necessarily that it is good rice. Maybe, even imported rice may be better. But they are used to that rice all through their lifetime. If these artificial controls are not there, this rice goes there. Therefore, it is by their free volition and not by any coercion that this zone is maintained.

I requested, similarly, the Orissa and the Bengal Governments. It is not my coercion. They themselves met and when I was called to a common conference, both the Chief Ministers went into another room and kept me outside for one hour guessing as to what they were discussing inside. Bengal and Orissa are so near—not only in rice but in other things also, culture, geography and things like that. If they come to some arrangement why should I not be happy? Like a good priest I shall bless it. Afterwards they came out and they said: look here we have come to certain conclusion. They got something written and said that this should be done. I said it was all right; we should do it. They wanted some kind of guarantees and securities. It is only natural and we gave them. Then again the Orissa Government turned it down because the colleagues of my hon. friend, Hare Krishna Mehtab, the Chief Minister of that State, found out some defects in it and we did not do anything for two or three months. Again, they tried among themselves and they wrote to us: that they were ready to do that provided certain other things were done. They were done. It is not even a free zone. There are many restrictions. Orissa rice does not automatically go to Bengal and every trader has got to be licensed. The Orissa Government has levied a 20 per cent levy before anything goes out. They have kept a purchase tax also and that has got to be paid and I do not know how many lakhs it would come to. I am saying these things not to find fault. It is natural for Orissa to have taken these precautions so that the prices do not rise there. I had given them clearly to understand that—they also know it in a pragmatic way—as a result of the joining of these two States, the natural thing would be that prices in Orissa may rise by about Rs. 2 per maund. It is perfectly natural that they should rise because, after all that price goes to the cultivators there. The prices in Bengal would naturally fall down to a considerable extent. It does not mean that any harm is done to anybody.

Some suggestions have been made here. I accept the suggestion of my hon. friend, Shrimati Renu Chakravartty. She made a very useful suggestion and I have been suggesting that remedy all this time that I have been there. We must establish consumer co-operative societies, co-operative societies for sale of rice and co-operative societies for buying rice in every State. Now, we waste so much time in bringing in the poor trader everywhere; we say he makes a lakh of rupees or so many lakhs of rupees and the trader gains this thing or that thing. But the trader gains because we fail in our difficulties. It is not the Government alone. We shall live or die really by the process of co-operation. Agriculture ultimately will depend upon the success of co-operative movement in this country Therefore, we should make a beginning in such a vital thing as foodgrains.

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal): Sir, may I interrupt the hon. Minister ...

Shri S. K. Patil: He can ask me later on. Sir, I am not blaming anybody, I am only appealing to them. I

once again appeal to you: have these co-operative societies. I have told Dr. B. C. Roy and Hare Krushna Mehtab whenever I have met them—I have told them that they can run it without a trader in between. Even with all the guarantees, securities, levies, purchase tax and so on, it will be much better if this is done through co-operative societies on either side. Some co-operative societies may not be perfect today, but they will be perfect. What is perfect as soon as it is made? There are lots of complaints and charges against co-operative societies, but all of them put together will not amount to the damage which the private traders sometimes do. Therefore, our ultimate remedy lies in co-operative societies. If we fail in co-operative societies, it is a failure of democracy. Therefore, co-operative society is the only answer and the most effective answer. As I said, there must be co-operative societies on either side. It must be our constant endeavour to see that there are co-operative societies of consumers and there co-operative societies of producers. Let them be service co-operatives where they do multi-purpose work, not buying and selling. If that is done most of the difficulty will be alleviated.

Therefore, Sir, so far as the zonal arrangement is concerned we stand by it as it is today. Today Delhi has been joined to Punjab. But is it a sort of self-sustaining zone? It is not. Perhaps 20,000 tons of wheat is being given to Delhi every month. Inspite of the zone we do not get all that we require from Punjab. Therefore, we are not expecting anything impossible, but the lines on which we are proceeding are meant to create confidence in the minds of the people.

I can tell you one thing—you may believe in it or not, but I believe in it—that by these larger zones etc. confidence is created in the country that there is no shortage. The moment you go in for procurement, monopoly procurement and things of that sort, you must come to the legitimate end of it, rationing also has to come, otherwise you cannot complete the procedure. That way the confidence in the minds of the people is shaken. In the way that we are proceeding, confidence comes back. I am sure the position will be in our hands. It is not impossible at all. I see that nature has also been kind to us. If these things continue for another year or two, I have every confidence and hope that the food situation will be completely under our control. There should be no hesitation at all on the part of hon. Members. Hon. Members should also keep an open mind. I am not wedded to one thing, one ideology. I do not say that "this must be done." Even if I were a Member belonging to a surplus State I would have said that it is the duty of a surplus State to see that it helps the deficit State more than it helps itself. I am not saying anything impossible.

Therefore, so far as the zonal system is concerned, it will stand as it is today. It has been my constant endeavour to persuade Madhya Pradesh—Dr. Katju. There also opinion is very sharply divided. I get hundreds of letters and telegrams from Chattisgarh saying that they do not get the price that they want and that is why they ask for more price. My hon. friend, Shri P. R. Patel, made a strong plea for an increase in price. Sometimes it may be necessary to have an increase in price, say, by a rupee. But I may say that it is a vicious circle. If you increase the price, what does that mean? I have worked out the mathematics of this increase. If you increase the price by one rupee on all the foodgrains, It makes a difference of Rs. 40 crores annually on the country's economy It is not a small thing. I am not suggesting that. If for Madhya Pradesh that increase is given, everybody will have to be given that rise and that rise will have to be given in respect of rice, wheat, millet and even cash crops. Ours is a very integrated structure of agriculture. After having done all this, after having made this

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colossal difference, do you mean to say that they would be satisfied? Immediately there will be demand for increase by another rupee. That way you will never come to an end.

There is an argument, unless the farmer gets more, the motive to increase agricultural production, how is he going to increase agricultural production? Therefore, I cannot sit down after merely denying the increase of one or two rupees, I must show the way how they can within that price or even a lesser price individually earn more. Unless I show that motive, that motive of profit to the farmers, our agricultural production is not going to increase.

I may also say one thing. Whatever my Ministry may do, whatever the Planning Commission or anybody else might do, even if you have big, big Plans of Rs. 10,000 crores and bring all kinds of implements and other things, in the last analysis it is the farmer who will increase the production in this country and not all the above factors put together. All those factors shall ultimately conduce to activate the farmer, make him more active, make him understand that it is in his own interest to produce more results. That is why at the Indian National Congress at Bangalore a departure was made from the usual resolution on the subject and a sentence was added that the farmer must be made to feel that more agricultural production is in his own interest. That interest has got to be added on to him. When he realises that interest he will do it. Without that our agricultural production will not go up by a miracle. It cannot go up because the Minister has made a speech in Parliament or anything of that description. I must see that by intensive cultivation, the amenities that we will give him, the facilities of irrigation that we provide, the better seeds and fertiliser that we provide, the modern technique in agriculture that we give, he steadily increases his production per acre. When he gets more foodgrains from his field you will find that he would not fight for price; he would be satisfied with one price. In America the prices of other commodities rise sometimes by 100 per cent and even 200 per cent, but the price of wheat—they do not eat much rice—millet etc., does not rise. Why? Because they produce enormously by mechanical agriculture, by spending money, by having insecticides, by using fertilisers at the cost of billions and billions of dollars. Ultimately when they produce so much, there is no need for increase in price. We must reach that situation. I am hopeful of reaching it. Our production per acre just now is somewhere about 800 lbs. or even less. If it becomes 1200, 1400 or 1500 lbs. in some countries it is 2000 lbs. to 5000 lbs. even if we do not go to that extent and we attain half or three-quarters of that—in the same acre, then with five acres a farmer will get, after having paid for fertilisers, improved seeds, mechanical farming and other things, a little more than what he was getting before. If he gets that, then that motive for more production, that self-interest has been given to him. That is exactly my method. If we try the other method of giving more price, as I said, it becomes a vicious circle and they will go on demanding for more and more increase. There is no remedy but to get this increased production per acre. In that way farmer will have the motive, and that is what I am proposing to do.

Therefore, Sir, the zonal arrangement shall stay, and I seek the co-operation of my hon. friend, and others. Possibly the price will rise up to Rs. 2. I do not take it to be a rise. If it goes up beyond that, I am prepared to stand by and give them any amount of wheat or rice that they require in order that they can open grain shops etc. so long as it is necessary. If you ask: "Why should we open ration shops, we are not used to it", this is a sort of two classes existing. Because you happen to be in a surplus State you think it is demoralising for you to go to a ration shop,

but you do not mind millions of people in deficit States going to ration shops etc.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: Ration shops get only 30 maunds a day.

Shri S. K. Patil: Let us share the stock. I am suggesting the line which every State Government must take; otherwise, If we have a floor price as the ceiling price, when prices go below the floor price it is our duty to go and rescue the farmer and buy. He must know it well in advance of harvest that he is going to get so much so that he prepares for that. That is exactly what is sought to be done and will be done.

Many figures were quoted here, I do not want to go into them. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty and Shri Deb wanted to point out, somehow or other, that this zonal arrangement, this eastern zone that has come is bad (*Interruption*). If Orissa says that, I can understand. If they have to pay even Rs. 2 I have really to take care of Orissa, because it is not the major partner, it is the minor partner in this. As I said, it is not a natural zone. Bombay and Madhya Pradesh will be a perfectly natural zone because the surplus of Madhya Pradesh is even more than what Bombay needs and as I said it is a perfectly natural zone. The Southern Zone is a natural zone. But Orissa and Bengal is not a natural zone. I do not know how much I will have to give to Bengal—may be 6 lakhs or 7 lakhs—but surely I have got all sympathy with Bengal. They are really good people, clever people, energetic people and when they want to do a thing they will do it. They have made sacrifices for the country and when the time comes—this is another test to have to make some sacrifices for the rest of the country—they should be the first as they were the first in our political agitation in order to redeem the country and free the country from foreign yoke.

I am saying this not for kindling any patriotic fervour in them. They have enough of that, but they must realise that sometimes the crop is bad. The crop is bad indeed. They think that something has not been done for them. Farraka barrage has not been built. If it had been built, then the people would have been protected against the floods of the Ganges and so on. These things are there. I can quite understand Shrimati Renuka Ray when she referred to them and I agree with her. But what I am saying is, all these things will be done but it will take a little more time. But it will be done. But until then, let us put our lots together—the good lot with the bad lot. Let us not find fault. Let us not pick holes. Let us not always talk about the middleman being there. The middlemen will be simply wiped away the moment you start the co-operative movement. I accept the suggestion made by one of my hon. friends. That is the best solution to this problem. The sooner it is done the better it is for everybody concerned.

Now, I turn to sugar. There were many prophets in this country—here and elsewhere—who were telling me six months back that sugar production would never increase. They said this will happen and that will happen and there were threats of strike and so on. But the wise decision that both the Government and this House took was to increase the price of cane from Rs. 1-7-0 to Rs. 1-10-0 and thus give the incentive to the growers. The price linking formula was formulated so that all the profits should not go into the pockets of the millowners. These measures have resulted, if I may say so, in something that is very excellent indeed. I am in position to announce today that because of the incentives that were given both to the workers and the millowners we have today 300,000 tons of sugar more than last year. This is something that is much more than I expected. It is good. It may be that my hon. friend would say that it was on account of natural reasons, and that by natural

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reasons it would have happened. But, if God helps me, should I deny His help? So, I want God's help and everybody's help. God has helped; the men have helped; the workers have helped and even the millowner has helped, and by helping they got the money also.

I quietly asked every millowner when he met me, "Tell me in my ears,—not for the income-tax department—how much more money you are going to get by this?" He quitely said, believing that the Minister will not betray any secrets, "I shall get about Rs. 3 lakhs". If every millowner like that gets Rs. 2 lakhs or Rs. 3 lakhs—of course, one might say that those lakhs will have to go to the income-tax, super-tax and all that, and I am not afraid of those lakhs—those lakhs represent the quantum of sugar that has been produced. Therefore, let not this House tell me that we should go for help from foreign countries, to bring sugar, because sugar does not come under the PL 480 programme or anything of that description. Thank God it does not come like that. So, we have achieved an increase in production in sugar and are self-sufficient. I am glad that the people of this country, howsoever sweet they want to be, are changing their habits! 10 years back, just ten laks tons of sugar were enough for us. Today, we have gone up to 21 lakhs. Of course, I have taken into consideration the increase in population. Do you mean to say that I do not know that the population increases? The population does increase and everyone of us has a little part in that increase. But what I am saying is, apart from the population increase, the increase in population accounts for 75,000 tons of sugar every year, in addition, though not the whole quantity that is produced. Our people's desire is not to go in generally for gur or khandsari but crystal sugar, nice chocolates and peppermints and other things. Why is it that the Bengali is so sweet, more than the people in Saurashtra? Should I prevent the Bengalis from eating *rasagollas*? I like them. Why should they not like it? I also like *rasagolla;* so also the Saurashtra people. They want sweets in everything now. Even in the *dhal* or the *tarkari* that they make—

An Hon. Member: *Achar* also.

Shri S. K. Patil: Yes, in *achar* also, they will put a little *gur*. Can I change their habits? Are they bad habits? How sweet and nice those people are? I want everybody to be so sweet and nice, without adding to the consumption of sugar! In the matter of khandsari, the production was 12 per cent instead of 10 per cent, and further, they take to other material, inferior material, like gur and all that. It is happening today. The demand today is not for khandsari or gur. The demand today is for more and more crystal sugar. Therefore, we have to take that into account. I am not producing anything from Heaven. Nothing really is produced from Heaven except rain and sometimes hailstorms also. What I want is that this diversion to khandsari and gur should stop, so that we can get the requisite quantity of sugar at the prices that we want. So, so far as the production of sugar is concerned, I think we shall be out of the woods.

Many times news appears in the papers to the effect that the people are saying that we are having controls and that the controls should be taken away. We have control only on the ex-factory price in Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and North Bihar. The point is whether a situation will arise to take it away or not. I do not know that. Controls are bad. You know what these controls are. They make our lives artificial. When there is control, it is followed by ration cards. When the ration card is given, it becomes a charter. Nowadays, every little bit of paper becomes a charter. When the workers demand something, it becomes a charter of demands! If the cane-grower wants something, it becomes a charter! So, the ration card is also a charter. When that sort

of charter is given, million of people who never ate sugar before, start eating sugar; and then there are wise people who make use of the ration cards in their own way! That is how the sugar goes into the black market. Because of spurious things—not in the sense that people take sugar but presuming and appearing to do so—the sugar is taken by somebody else and that is why the black market is there. But so far as the sugar position is concerned, I am very happy indeed that we have turned the corner and I hope that we shall permanently turn the corner and that a time will come when we shall also be in a position to withdraw this control. I would not like to keep this control a day longer than necessary, because that leads again to conditions which I do not want to be created in this country.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: What is the price prevailing now?

Shri S. K. Patil: Refence was made to price stabilisation and price fixation. Shri Radhelal Vyas wanted two hours to consider the question of price stabilisation and price fixation. Of course, he meant that will come as a tail but not as the main thing. But ultimately I find that not must lead has been given to me in the matter of price stabilisation. I do not blame anybody. I can quite understand it. The National Development Council, the Planning Commission, the Cabinet,—everybody wants that the prices should be stabilised. Who does not want that the prices should be stable? It is as clear as daylight, water or air. The question is, how to bring it about. There are no two opinions on the question. The prices have got to be stabilised. Everybody knows that in a developing economy, you have got to do that, in plan after plan, with Rs. 10,000 crores and so on. How very imperative it is? Even if it is five per cent or ten per cent, it means perhaps that a thousand crores of rupees are thrown away. Therefore, the prices have got to be stabilised. But what is the method of stablising it? Do you mean to say that if you appoint a committee, prices will be stabilised? Along with the question of stabilisation, there must also be some kind of economic or remunerative price for the farmer. There must be some kind of a formula in which both these things are adjusted and sometimes even with a subsidy to the farmer which has to be given. I would assure this House that among all the industrially and agriculturally progressive countries, there is hardly any country that does not give crores and crores of rupees as subsidy annually to the farmer. It has got to be given because thereby, we create a kind of source by which you can perhaps get double or treble of the return. All these things have got to be considered in a most careful manner. Therefore, the Chief Ministers and the Planning Commission are meeting. Shri P. R. Patel pointed out that the Planning Commission was something like a *pandit*. He also said that the N.D.C. was a *pandit*. Of course, one might also say that the members of the Cabinet are also *pandits*. It is true that some suggestions were really so good and we shall be ready to accept good suggestions made by hon. Members. But there is no use cursing anybody and doubting how this can be achieved and all that. Some solutions have got to be found. A price stabilisation committee was suggested by the Foodgrains Inquiry Committee which was presided over by my hon. friend Shri Asoka Mehta. But that was a different type of committee, an official committee and that will only stabilise the prices so far as the planning is concerned, and of course, stabilisation is necessary. If you, however, stabilise or hold the price—which we are not holding today—what will be the position? Today, while the price in Chattisgarh is Rs. 13, the price in Bombay is Rs. 21. That is not holding the price. It is not holding the price-line. The price-line has become so crooked and we do not know where we hold and what we hold. Therefore, it is necessary that the line should be straightened, and the price-line has got to be held. If you hold it artificially in an unrealistic

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manner, what will be the result? It would mean, barring the surplus States where the foodgrains are there and they can look after themselves, the responsibility of the Central Government will be, in order to keep that line so unrealistically brought about, without considering if it is unrealistic—I am not suggesting that they will say so—we will have to maintain it by importing at least 5 to 10 million tons of wheat and rice from outside. Is it not the most unrealistic and injudicious way of approaching the problem?

The price-line must be held really in a normal way, in which the country does not suffer. Let me illustrate it. Suppose you hold the price-line and the ceiling price of wheat, rice and everything—not only agricultural and cash crops, but other commodities also—is fixed. Then we will have to spend crores and crores of rupees to bring things from outside in order to hold that price-line. Then, what have we held? We have not held anything. So, in a realistic and practical way, the price-line has got to be held. If you tell the farmer that he must sell his wheat or rice at a particular price, irrespective of the fact that we have not worked out the economics of his produce, whether it is remunerative, what is the cost of production, etc. in a rough way—whatever claims he may make—what will happen? There should be some consideration, because after all, the crux of the agricultural problem is always the farmer. In the last analysis, he is the man on whom everything will depend. Therefore, you cannot rob that man and say that he shall not get what is due to him, because the price-line has got to be held. Therefore, the price-line must first protect the farmer. That is one responsibility. At the same time, we must also hold the other thing. That can be done. Efforts could be made by introducing co-operative societies and spending a little more money if necessary.

Therefore, this kind of an undulating line which serves really no purpose and which results in disastrous consequences has got to be eliminated in favour of some straightline, which is logically and realistically drawn. That is exactly what has to be done.

This price fixation was my suggestion. I was telling the House the other day—I am still of that opinion—that some kind of board or committee, whatever you may call it, should be there which really not only fixes the prices, but also advises the Government on the economic or remunerative prices of all farm products as well as the pattern of agriculture, insecticides, fertilisers and everything. The balance between cash crops and the food crops should be maintained. There ought not to be any imbalance in it, because otherwise, there will be large-scale diversion of land from food crops to cash crops or from cash crops to food crops whatever the conditions may be.

Why should I, as a Minister, sit here all along really ignoring totally the interests of the farmer and holding the price-line? Have hon. Members of this House any conception—I am merely asking them, because I have not got it—as to how much this Ministry has to do and to what extent it is responsible in regulating and determining the prices and the pattern of agricultural crops? It will interest the House to know that the crops that come to the market and for which we have got to fix some price are of the value of Rs. 2,100 crores. It is not a small thing; it is a gigantic task. If you ask me, I am incapable of sharing that responsibility unaided by the expert opinion of people who mean well by this country. If you ask me how I arrived at that figure, it is worthwhile knowing. My Ministry deals in a year with oilseeds worth Rs. 448 crores, sugarcane Rs. 278 crores, tobacco Rs. 62 crores, cotton Rs. 187 crores, jute Rs. 63 crores and the marketable surplus of wheat, rice, jowar, millets, etc.—I am not talking of the wheat and rice which the farmer keeps in his place but only the marketable surplus—worth somewhere about Rs. 1,100 crores. If you total it up you will find that more than Rs. 2,100 crores is the cost of the crop regarding the price of which I

have got to adjudicate. I must say: this shall be the price for this, that shall be the price for that, this will happen or that will happen, how much land out of 330 million or 350 million acres has to go in proportion to all those cash crops and other crops. I have not included in it some of the other crops like coconuts so many things. To do this, I have not got he capacity, simply I have not got it, for, I do not want to complicate this subject. What I am saying is this. Is it possible ever for the Ministry, however competent it may be, or a Minister, whether competent or otherwise, to make himself responsible for dispensing with these commodities worth Rs. 2,100 crores annually and give some prices which are sometimes good and sometimes bad? You will naturally ask how it worked well so far? Because, the farmer was inarticulate so far and he never complained. Now he is coming into his own.

Shri P. R. Patel said that the nuisance value has got to be increased so that we do something for the workers in the land. Sometimes it apears as though nothing is done until one makes himself a nuisance. For God's sake, do not create that condition. What I am saying is that this mute man, this helpless man, the farmer, must be given the honour and dignity to which he is entitled. This country is made of, 70 per cent of this country is made of farmers and by denying him the rights of his produce or by denying him even the place of position to which he is entitled we shall not ever succeed not only in the agricultural production but in any branch of development that we are going to take up.

Therefore, my humble request is this, and I want you to believe me when I say that I still want that committee for some kind of a board for the farmers. It may be....

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Has something happened in between?

Shri S. K. Patil: It may be of an advisory type or it may have two parts, I do not know. But there I have got the Planning Commission, I have got the Cabinet, I have got this House, everybody. For my part, I want to run faster. But are we prepared to go that fast?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: We are.

Shri S. K. Patil: Then you must make everybody run, and if they do not you must carry them on your shoulders. We must do it jointly in a co-operative way so that there is no mistake and there is no difficulty about it. All that has got to be done.

I do not want to anticipate the decisions of the Chief Ministers' Committee but surely all Chief Ministers, responsible for the adminis ration of their respective States, knowing the goodwill of the millions of people under their control, would come to some kind of a realistic plan by which the prices would be stabilised. They would surely allow me to have my say on behalf of the farmers, because if I do not represent the farmers who is going to help those farmers in that committee? Therefore, I can and I give that assurance to this House that so far as the interests of the farmers are concerned, they will not suffer at the hands either of me or my Ministry and we shall represent their case, because I know and my Ministry knows that unless the farmers are activitised surely everything is lost. Therefore, this sort of farm stabilisation or stabilisation of prices as well as another committee for fixation of prices go along with it. It is not fixing the prices of agricultural commodities. It is an advisory committee looking after the economic price, the pattern of it and other things in which everything comes. There the Community Development Department come in, because they are my one nostril, and without two nostrils I cannot breathe. If I cannot breathe I cannot keep very good health. All that would be done. Not that there is any difficulty in setting it up.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: What comes in the way? It is all confusion.

Shri S. K. Patil: I do not know why my hon. friend is so very restive. I would not have interrupted him if he had been making a speech. Indeed, it is not very proper. If there is anything that he wants, I will give him the information. If he interrupts, that takes away my time. I have to look at the clock as I do not want to impinge on time which is not allotted to me.

Coming to agricultural production I know that agricultural production contributes half of India's national income, this income of nearly Rs. 2,100 crores from commodities which they sell. If you take the entire income, including what the farmer keeps with him, it is somewhere about Rs. 5,500 crores annually. Therefore, you can see what a tremendous portion of our national income comes from the earth, mother earth, and the man who brings it, who husbands it is really the farmer. What he is husbanding, therefore, is the crux of the national problem that we have to deal with in that sector.

Therefore agriculture was given the place of pride in the First Five Year Plan. There was a little slackness in the Second Plan and we have suffered. But let us not go into that. In the Third Plan I must do or you must do, everybody in this House must do his utmost to see that agricultural production does not suffer. If that base suffers the whole pyramid will topple down. No planning has the remotest chance of succeeding unless it is based on agricultural prosperity.

16 hrs.

I would even add that all the industrially advanced countries, whether it is the United States or the United Kingdom or Germany or France, look anywhere, they all base this prosperty of industry on the unassailable basis of agricultural prosperity. Go to those countries and you will find that the base of their pyramid is agricultural prosperity. Even in a country like the United Kingdom which is not self-sufficient in agriculture their yield per acre is as great as in Canada, the United States, the U.S.S.R. or any other country.

Therefore this has got to be done. It is our duty to do so. We are vigilant in making our agricultural programme during the Third Plan. The rate of increase in agricultural production during the first three years of the Second Plan has averaged about 4 per cent per annum as against 2·8 in the First Plan. Now we want to raise this to about 8 per cent. That is my desire so that when we have got something more that target of 105 million tons at the end of 1966 that I am wanting to reach by the end of the Third Five Year Plan could be very easily reached.

That would make our economy self-sustaining and self-generating.

The question was raised here as to how much money has been given to agriculture during the Third Five Year Plan. I do not want to go into any controversy because it has not come today. These are all tentative figures that you read in the papers and you must understand that it is not that somebody is really dispensing with this business and they are doing injustice to agriculture. I do not believe in that. After all the Planning Commission has got limited resources. Within those limited resources of Rs. 9,950 crores to be very accurate they have got to distribute. Everybody and every Minister, if you ask them, will say that their work is so very important that unless that is done the whole of India's progress would not be there. They are right. There is something in that. The hon. Minister of Shipping may say, "How are you going to bring all this grain etc. unless shipping increases, communications increase, electricity increases and what not?" Therefore the Planning Commission or the National Development Council have also to take a pragmatic and realistic view about it and so distribute the available resources that all those departments that really require development do not suffer.

That is exactly what is sought to be done. I may not be happy. But where should I bring the money from? Thank God that some money comes by way of loans and even our common people do not mind being taxed. I suppose most of us do not mind because most of us do not pay much tax. Therefore all that is being done. But in spite of that you do not really collect all those resources that are necessary, that is, Rs. 9,950 crores. It has got to be done. Therefore I am not sorry about the allotment.

The allotment is of the order of somewhere about Rs. 1,895 crores in all the different branches. I am just telling you this so that you may know. So far this is the allotment but sometimes it is capable of being increased. So also it is capable of being decreased because if there are no resources where would you get it from. No doubt from Rs. 1,092 crores for agriculture—agriculture means our Ministry of Food and Agriculture—this has been reduced to Rs. 600 crores. But my sister department, the Community Development Department, which is also 80 per cent agriculture and I am quite sure when it comes to that they will become 100 per cent agriculture, also gets Rs. 400 crores. They do identical work. Most of the things are common, namely, minor irrigation and so on. (*An Hon. Member*: Duplication). I would come to that. That comes to Rs. 1,000 crores. My hon. friend, the Minister of Irrigation and Power has got Rs. 650 crores for major and medium irrigation projects, let power apart. Power has got Rs. 900 crores which is very different because it goes also into commerce and other things. Then we have got the fertilisers. They are shown in the Commerce and Industry Ministry. We are stressing that we should have a capacity of one million tons of pure nitrogen. That means five times more. Only eight lakh tons of it which is kept in the public sector is costing us Rs. 195 crores. On an average for one lakh tons of pure nitrogen it costs somewhere about Rs. 25 crores roughly. It would have been Rs. 200 crores, but it is only Rs. 195 crores. Besides, provision for the production of two lakh tons of nitrogen has been made for the private sector. If nobody comes forward, we shall have to do it. That will cost another Rs. 50 crores. All that put together is a very grand total of Rs. 1,895 crores which will be available for purposes which are agricultural.

But there are some things which are really neglected, and I am trying my best that allocations for them should be restored. For minor irrigation both the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and the Ministry of Community Development have allocations, but I do not have the break up. I had asked for Rs. 254 crores, and I am getting only Rs. 200 crores, but if there is a physical possibility of getting anything more, surely it will be forthcoming. One need not be afraid about it.

Soil conservation, according to me, is of very vital importance. Agriculture would not develop without soil conservation. There has been a large cut there from Rs. 115 crores that we have asked to Rs. 50 crores. Similarly, mixed farming, to which reference was made by hon. Members, is very necessary. I have said it again and again that I am complete in favour of mixed farming, because we must diversify our diet also. It is no use eating rice alone, because that creates pot bellies which are not very good to look at, and also not conducive to health. Therefore, one of the remedies, apart from milk, eggs and so on, is mixed farming, and my hon. friend Seth Govind Das will always welcome mixed farming and prefer it to poultry, fish and things of that description. From a provision of Rs. 20 crores that we had made for mixed farming, it has been brought to a big zero, there is nothing. Therefore, I shall try my best to get something for it, because at least something must be done.

Storage is also very essential and storage space must be built very quickly because we are having this large stock. Provision for it has been reduced from Rs. 62 crores to Rs. 20

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crores. That also is most important, it is very essential and it has got to be done.

The provision for the package programme has been reduced from Rs. 92 crores to Rs. 10 crores. It was designed for 25 districts. Even if you take one district from each State, you will have 14 districts, and for that we shall require somewhere about Rs. 40 crores. This must also get top priority because it is very essential and shows immediately results.

I shall try my best to get these allocations revised and I am sure I will get every help from the Planning Commission because they are even more anxious than me, because, while I am caring only for food and agriculture, they have to care for everything in the country; the success of the Plan rests on unassailable foundations, and the foundation is agriculture and the largely depends on what we demonstrate in this package programme.

This brings me to the progress we have achieved in agricultural production. I have said this year the position is not bad. The production may not be as good as last year, but we need not be false prophets and say that it is going to be very bad. Sometimes we make very courageous statements here. Remember those statements are based on the figures that are supplied to us by the States. The Food Minister of Bengal, who is a very good friend of mine and is a nice man, was kind enough to suggest that, although there were devastations in certain parts of Bengal by floods, there were bumper crops in other parts of Bengal, and at the end possibly the plus and the minus would equalise and there would be no difficulty at all. Now I learn that there is a deficit of at least six lakh tons. I can quite understand that he cannot produce it. Perhaps his judgment at that time was based on reports which were not complete but after complete reports have been received, he has said that the deficit would be six lakh tons. Therefore, you can see that this has got to be made up. Today it might be the misfortune of one State, tomorrow it might be that of another, but we are living in one India, having that emotional integration amongst us, have got to see that the difficulty of Bengal is the difficulty of India, and we must go to the rescue of Bengal and give them everything they want. Surely, my hon. friends from Orissa will also see that Bengal is their nearest neighbour, and only yesterday they were one State. Simply because they have got a little more land and a little less population, and they produce more, they should not act to the disadvantage of their neighbour. I would tell my hon. friend Shri Radhelal Vyas also that Madhya Pradesh is surplus not because the per-acre yield is the highest there, it is almost the least there. I think Bihar and Madhya Pradesh compete for the last place—I do not know. In spite of that they have got surplus. They have got the surplus because they have got an area of 171,000 sq. miles and the population is so small—I think it is two crores, I am not quite sure. It will increase along with others. Seth Govind Das is looking at me. Therefore, these surpluses are created, but we shall share them.

I now come to minor irrigation. In the first year of the Second Five Year Plan facilities are estimated to have been created by minor irrigation projects for irrigating 5 8 million acres and in the year 1959-60 for irrigating another 2 million acres. Ultimately we shall reach the target of 9 million acres. Irrigation projects will provide irrigation facilities to about 10.4 million acres. That is the job of the Irrigation and Power Ministry. If that is added then surely we have got the irrigation also. Unless these minor and major irrigation projects and even these medium irrigation projects go hand in hand, fertilisers are no good, anything that

we do is no good, package programme is no good, because how can we apply the fertiliser if there is no moisture in the soil? Therefore, all these things have got to be taken into consideration. Really speaking, our whole programme is a package programme because it has got to be done in every aspect and in all the aspects so that ultimately we get the results that we want.

Now I come to fertilisers. I have told the House that last year our needs for fertilisers were 18.8 lakh tons in terms of sulphate of ammonia. Next year our need will be to the tune of 23 and odd lakh tons. We have not got this much. We have something like 4.19 lakh tons. We are trying our best to see that we actually create the requisite fertiliser in our country. We shall also import it. Many speeches were made in support of that policy: rather than waste Rs. 400 or 500 crores that we have spent on food, it is much better that we import fertilisers and train our farmers in the use of fertilisers.

So far as the indigenous production is concerned. I have in another context explained that we have planned in the Third Five Year Plan for one million tons of fertilisers, not merely sulphate of ammonia but other fertilisers also. In addition to importing 3.46 lakh tons of sulphate of ammonia certain quantities of other fertilisers, namely, urea, amonium sulphate nitrate, calcium amonium nitrate, etc. will be available to the tune of 4.29 lakh tons. This will bring the total to 11.94 lakh tons which will leave a gap of about 7 lakh tons uncovered. The demand for super-phosphates this year is estimated at 3.42 lakh tons as against the consumption of 1.7 lakh tons in the previous year. The demand for nitrogenous fertilisers in the next year is estimated at nearly 24 lakh tons. We have a ceaseless programme of producing fertilisers in the country and we are having adequate imports so far as the next year is concerned. We shall do our best to induce the Cabinet, the Finance Minister and everybody to give us the fertilisers because the consequences will be very disastrous if we do not get those fertilisers and do not get them in time.

Now I come to seed farms. Much has been said about them. It is a great necessity. Our agriculture suffers today because our farmers do not get the seed farms near the villages. You cannot have these seeds from a distance. Sometimes they come late, sometimes they come when the season is gone or the season is half gone. Therefore, all these things have got to be attended to. Our target was to set up 4000 seed farms. We are very nearly reaching it. We have set up 2750 seed farms out of which 2400 seed farms have actually taken up production. The target is 4000 seed farms and I think we will be able to achieve it. I quite grant that some of these seed farms may be situated in a awkward position or in a corner of the country which is not very useful to the villages. Therefore, I consider it the duty of the hon. Members of this House and I will welcome the cooperation of the hon. Members of this House because they have got large constituencies with them and they can show me the way how in their constituencies certain things can be done by which those seed farms can be started. I shall go a long way in cooperating with them, in getting it done. This is a thing the net-work of which has got to be spreadover everywhere.

Now I come to Suratgarh farm. Suratgarh farm has been there because there was land belonging mostly to Government. It is having results and it will have more results when more irrigation comes. But even now, of the seed farms it is the most excellent one because the seeds that are produced there are the best seeds and they can be distributed. We are contemplating that we should have two or three more such

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farms because by the Rajasthan canal, when it comes, irrigation facilities will be provided to something like 6 million or 7 million acres of land and if lift irrigation is given it will be even 10 million acres. And that is no-man's land just now; it is virgin land where everything grows. You do not require even fertilisers for sometime because no plough has gone into that land for many centuries. If we create these facilities, no miracle is there; it can normally be done. Therefore, we need not run down these big farms because they will really create big surpluses that we want to be created in this country.

Now, I come to the plant protection programme. We are doing it on a big scale by providing pesticides and equipment at 50 per cent of their cost and technical personnel, by conducting actual surveys of the affected areas. and by propaganda, and by organising training programmes in plant protection. Besides, an aerial unit was established by the Central Government. This unit has sprayed or dusted an area of about 62,000 acres. It is very insignificant; it is because we are having no money, therefore. it is not being done to the extent required. I remember once having told this House that in America, there are 8000 of these aeroplanes only doing the work of dusting and spraying. We cannot reach that level; we cannot think of 8000, although we have got as much land under cultivation in India as they have got in the USA. But, even without that, a few more units have got to be added and even the foreign exchange must be made available. Private commercial firms have also done some job, and have sprayed about 15,000 acres. Efforts have also been made to prevent the entry into India of dangerous pests and diseases liable to come over from foreign countries through imported plants. In respect of whatever pesticides and plant protection equipment are not available in the country, foreign exchange has been made available for their importation. During the Second Plan Rs. 4.93 crores have been provided for plant protection as against Rs. 3.50 crores in the First Plan. A Provision of Rs. 20 crores is made in the Third Plan. I do not know whether it has been salashed or not. I have no figures here with me either to support it or to contradict it.

That brings me on to soil conservation to which also I have made a reference before. In the Second Plan, it was targeted to carry out soil conservation operations over about 30 lakhs acres. In the first three years of the Plan, nearly 11 lakhs acres were covered by such operations. During 1959-60, 180 schemes designed to benefit an area of 9.46 lakhs acres and involving Central assistance amounting to 3.8 lakhs acres have been undertaken in different States. 40 demonstration projects each covering a complete watershed of about 1000 acres have been sanctioned in a number of States. This may appear as a matter of detail, but it is very important, because unless the soil is conserved and consolidated, it is impossible to do anything in agriculture, particularly agriculture applying modern techniques, and that is why it is necessary to do this.

I now come to forestry. So far as forestry is concerned, as I have said already, we had demanded a larger allocation, but that demand has been turned down, and a smaller allocation has been made. Do hon. Members of this House realise the importance of forests for industry as well? I am not only talking of agriculture here. It is the good luck of India to have so much of forests. The other day, I was reading an article by a famous scientists from Russia, who said that India is so luckly that it has got 28 per cent of flora, while Russia has got only 10 per cent. Until then, I did not know it. He was complimenting India that she has got a larger extent of forests; it includes

horticulture and other things, but mostly forests. This 28 per cent has got to be taken up to nearly 33 per cent; or at least one-third of the available space must be forests. These are required not merely for timber for the building of houses etc. and for agricultural use, but also for industrial use. When industry grants, for packaging alone, I do not know how many millions and millions of trees will be necessary. Are you going to cut the trees that you have got without planting further trees? For every tree that you cut, at least three trees must be planted, so that we shall reach the desired objective, namely that we shall have 33 per cent of the available space as forest area, and also, we shall have all the timber that is necessary for agricultural purposes; and even for firewood, if it becomes necessary, we can have timber of a type that can be used for firewood; and also, we can have timber for the industrial purposes. Timber would be required for packaging, for buildings, and so on; I do not know what uses it will be put to; there may be a hundred uses.

I was presiding over or rather inaugurating an international conference of the South-East Asian countries in Delhi the other day, and I was amazed to find that the UNO organisation for this forestry think that an allocation of at least 4 billion dollars, which means Rs. 2000 crores, is necessary during the next ten years in order to bring forestry on a scientific and practical footing to which it has to be brought. At a time like that, when we really rejoice over the fact that 28 per cent of the flora is there already, and the others give us compliments for that, it is our duty to see that the forests are maintained, it is our duty to see that forests are expanded, and it is our duty to see that the forests are scientifically laid so that it is not any tree that grows, but only trees that we need, so that industrial and agricultural wealth of this country could be increased.

Shrimati Manjula Devi (Goalpara): What about illegal felling of trees?

Shri S. K. Patil: What does the hon. Member want? Does she want a little forest?

Shrimati Manjula Devi: I am asking what about the illegal felling of trees?

Shri S. K. Patil: She is talking about illegal cutting of trees. It is bad. I would tell you one thing There is a State which passed a law. But I think more trees are being cut in that State after the law was passed. That is Bihar. Let not my friends take it as an insult. This felling of trees has taken place there without permission. When it is permitted that means we have made provision for cutting etc. for industrial and agricultural purposes.

I think 2.19 lakhs acres were covered with new plantations by our people; 2.20 lakhs acres of denuded forests have been rehabilitated; 2,968 miles of new forest roads were constructed. This is all on a small scale we have been able to do in the Plan period.

Valuable forest research work is being done in the Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun. The colleges at Dehra Dun and Coimbatore continued to meet the increasing demand for seats for trained forestry personnel. The training capacity of the Dehra Dun college was further increased during 1959-60.

I can go a step further and say that there is a society in this country which the hon. Members of this House may not be knowing, the Friends of the Tree Society. I have been associated with that society right from the beginning for many years. I believe in these things everyone of you should become a member of the Friends of the Tree Society. If there is no society you can start it. You must love trees as you love ani-

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mals even as you love the human beings. Such societies have got to be started, by whatever name you call it. There are people who will really agree that the trees have to continue. One member of this society from the south came to Delhi and I took him to a marriage. (*Interruption.*) Marriage has got something to do with trees. In the marriage all decoration was done and electric fittings were there. About 50,000 hot bulbs were put in the trees in order to have the effect of beauty etc. It is extremely bad. I am merely saying this. I am not criticising anybody. That is being done because the effect of it is not realised. People feel that all that appeals to the eye must necessarily be good. It is not necessary that you should take all the heat into the trees. It can be done in some other way. I am merely making a request, not as a Minister but as a friend, a friend of the trees. The trees also require warmth and cold and a nice climate which is natural for them. If you certainly do that a love for trees could be created.

Then there is the reclamation of waste land. The C.T.O. reclaimed 2 lakhs of acres in the first three years of the Second Plan. In 1959-60, it has covered only 6.6 thousand acres. It has been abandoned because the States could not pay. Now that it has been abandoned, everybody has been clamouring that it should not have been done. It had gone long before I came. The horse was stolen before the stable was locked. Therefore, I cannot bring it back. But it is necessary that every State should have on a small scale a tractor organisation because the waste land has got to be brought under cultivation.

Efforts are being made at Banthra about 10 miles away from Lucknow where usar land has been brought under cultivation, possibly by applying gypsum or by some other method.

It has also been found that by crushing the dry leaves that fall from the trees in a small machine, that is also very useful in reclaiming the usar land. Efforts are being made to produce small machines that will not cost very much so that it may be possible for everybody to give some type of manure. The manurial resources of this country have got to be increased whether it is fertiliser or green manure or something that is obtained from these dry leaves.

That reminds me of another important problem, the water-logging. What is the use of having so many acres of land brought under cultivation when one-third of the land is going under water? Not only that. Our channels and canals are not lined with cement. The result is that there is seepage of water; and this seepage results in the water tables coming up. When it comes up, it becomes useless for wheat production. When it comes up to two feet, it is good for rice. But when it goes a little above it, it becomes useless for anything. It has been happening in Delhi, in our own gardens and the Ministers should be watchful of it. Because of the water-logging that takes place apart from the Ministers, the gardens will be spoiled. But imagine the bad effect of it on food production. Suppose 30 million acres of land are water-logged in Punjab, you can quite understand how many millions of tons of wheat or rice we are losing. It is our duty to stop this. It refers to Irrigation Department but it is part of agriculture and a very important and vital part of agriculture. Therefore, I am suggesting it.

I shall now refer to the intensive agricultural district programme which is called the package programme. For maximum irrigation facilities and minimum hazards pucca programme has been devised. For the chosen districts all the elements required for stepping up porduction will be provided such as full credit require-

ments of the farmers, fertilisers and other things, so that they can maximise their production. That would be an object lesson to the other districts. The programmes should be capable of being repeated in every district. Originally the idea was to choose seven districts and the districts have been chosen. I thought that there will be unhealthy rivalry between a State and a State if seven States get them and the other States do not get them. They would feel that their farmers could not go to the other States to see. It is our endeavour—if the Planning Commission helps us—to have at least 14 districts so that we may have one district in each State. It is done with the collaboration of the Ford Foundation. They may give the foreign exchange component or things of that description. They may give the technical know-how. They have been giving it; they have been very nice so far as that is concerned. Given all these amenities, all these wherewithal, it is possible to increase the production per acre in this country and that is going to be demonstrated in these chosen districts. The districts chosen so far are Aligarh in Uttar Pradesh, Ludhiana in Punjab, Pali in Rajasthan, Sahabad in Bihar, Raipur in Madhya Pradesh, Tanjore in Madras and West Godavari in Andhra Pradesh. We are writing to the remaining seven States. There will be an increase in that number as Bombay is bifurcated and it may not be Bombay but there will be Gujarat and Maharashtra. So, there will be one more district. From these seven districts, within five years, it is expected that two million tons foodgrains more would be produced. That may not be very accurate. But if we do it from the fourteen districts, whatever marginal deficit is there now, will be wiped out by that single act. These districts are chosen because there are other facilities such as irrigation. Otherwise, they are useless. Fertiliser, credit, co-operative societies, technical know-how, spraying, insecticides, soil conservation, forestry—every branch of agriculture will be looked into so that they will be our show pieces, The other districts will look at them and say: why not repeat that experiment there too? That is exactly what is sought to be done in this programme.

That brings me to animal husbandry—the pet subject of Seth Govind Das and Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava and if they take me in their company—of me also. Therefore, I would tell them that increasing attention is being paid to the improvement of animal husbandry, dairying, fisheries, poultry—although Seth Govind Das would not like it—and also forestry. The Delhi Milk Supply Scheme started functioning on a modest scale on the 1st November 1959, distributing 1,000 maunds of milk per day. When the scheme is in full operation, the supply will be 7,000 maunds of milk per day—the largest single scheme in the east, not only in India. Today the Aarey Milk Colony distributes 5,000 maunds of milk per day. The milk colony at Haringhata near Calcutta is handling 1300 maunds of milk per day. There is a milk colony at Madhavaram near Madras. I do not know exactly how many maunds are handled there per day. It was opened only a few months back. The Aarey Milk Colony continues to handle 5000 maunds of milk daily. Measures are also in progress for setting up of two Milk Product Factories at Amritsar and Rajkot and three Rural Creameries at Berauni, Junagadh and Aligarh.

In the sphere of fisheries, emphasis is given continuously on programmes for expansion of deep sea fishing by machanisation of fishing craft. Fishing methods are also being improved. Adequate facilities are given for preservation, transport, and marketing of fish catches. Fish brings us about Rs. 6 crores of foreign exchange. Our Indian prawns are very delicious. I wish that they catch more of those prawns. All of them come from Kerala. Although in foodgrains they

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are deficit in prawns they are very strong. I am quite sure that from Rs. 6 crores it will even go up to Rs. 10 crores because these prawns are very tasty—I can say this from personal experience also, with all apologies to my hon. friend, Seth Govind Das. They bring us the much needed foreign exchange.

Then, nylon nets are used in place of cotton nets, because they are more durable, but progress in this direction was hampered by lack of foreign exchange. I am quite sure that the foreign exchange will be forthcoming, and considerable attention is now being given to the question of building small crafts locally.

Seth Govind Das referred to the Gosamvardhan Council and made some suggestions. He said that it is being treated as a cinderalla. No doubt, it is an advisory body but, he said, it is not given any importance, no work is given to it, no money has been allotted, only some few lakhs have been given and so on. He also said that the Ministers did not attend their meetings in time and the meetings had to be postponed, not once but many times. Not once, I do not know how many times, I have personally apologised to him. It was not necessary to see my convenience to be there, but they just wait for my convenience and change the dates. Beyond those apologies, and I repeat them on the floor of this House, what can I say. I do not say that my time is more precious than the time of the hon. Members who really give their time without expecting anything. Their time is also equally precious. I shall see to it that meetings are kept with due notice and the days mentioned are adhered to so that we can have some useful work and gain experience by the presence of Seth Govind Das. Having said that, this Govardhan Council (*Laughter*)..... It is all the same thing, you add "sam" to Govardhan, it becomes Gosamvardhan.

I have decided in my own mind—because the Government has to take a decision and the Planning Commission has to see it—wherever money is concerned we have to go to the Planning Commission—I don't say we know also people more responsible than ourselves, but we have got to wade through everything and that we do in the larger interest of the country so that no mistake is ever done and the money we spend is properly utilised—that this body would be made completely non-official. It is not the Minister who will preside it, but my intention is that some very top ranking, high ranking public man who has got interest in animal husbandry should become the Chairman of it. We shall also give it enough money for whatever activities they want to undertake for the promotion and development of animal husbandry.

All that is going to be done, but it is rather premature to say that because I have not got the final plans with me. But on an occasion like this, when Seth Govind Das and Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava also referred to it—they are the members of the Gosamvardhan Council—I thought that this is the proper time that I should have all misapprehensions removed. I am wedded to it. I know as much as this, that just as agriculture is the crux of the national problem and the national prosperity, cow, I am talking of the symbolic cow, animal husbandy or animal is the crux of agriculture. They are so integrated, unless they go together surely nothing worthwhile can be done either in the development of animal husbandry or agriculture. Decisions in that respect will very soon be taken.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Hissar): What is the allocation?

Shri S. K. Patil: The allocation has come down from Rs. 80 crores to

Rs. 45 crores. I have read those figures. But it is much better than what it was before. I can tell you one thing. It is not the physical allocation that counts. Even if you get Rs. 200 crores, I dare say you cannot spend Rs. 200 crores. You have got to do something from the very beginning. It is no use merely saying, "bring a cow and keep it". Many things have got to be done. I do fight for it. I shall do more for it. I join those who ask for more allocation. But what I may say is Rs. 45 crores is not a small allocation provided we do it on right lines. We have our labour also in it. It is not merely the money or the planning or the Cabinet or the Ministry of Agriculture. It is the man who believes in husbandry and the right type of husbandry and animal husbandry. Therefore, if he really puts his heart and soul in it, then surely the animal husbandry will come into its own. This problem is not going to be ignored in the future.

सेठ गोविन्द दास (जबलपुर) : मैं एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूं, जिस को मैं ने बार बार कहा है । कम से कम जो उपयोगी जानवर हैं, और जिन का वध बम्बई, कलकत्ता मद्रास के माफ़िक़ कसाई खानों में हो रहा है, उस की बन्दी के, सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने जो फ़ैसला कर दिया है उस के माफ़िक़ गानून बनाने की बाबत और जो हमारे ऐग्रिकल्चरल फ़ूड का एक्सपोर्ट हो रहा है, उस के बारे में क्या सोचा जा रहा है ?

Shri S. K. Patil: My powers in this respect are very limited. I am a pedestrian Minister of Food and Agriculture. Larger political issues affecting the States etc., are matters of importance. But hon. Members know my views. So far as cow protection is concerned, I am one with them and I know what really the cattle wealth can mean for us. Not only it is necessary that the cow must be protected it must not be killed. It is true that we have got to consider all aspects; we have got to consider the opinions of States. I cannot ride rough-shod like a bull entering a a China-shop and breaking all the crockery! I cannot do that howsoever I may like the bull. Especially on a subject like animal husbandry, the bull becomes very important. But I may say that with all our love for the bull, surely we should not let it lose in a China-shop.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: In spite of his precautions, he has crashed into it!

Shri S. K. Patil: All this can be done, if—

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: The hon. Minister has got to look to the Constitution also. Article 48 of the Constitution enjoins upon the Government of the State to see that the State shall attend to animal husbandry. The States in the country should also obey it. Unless article 355 also is remembered, this provision may be violated. Article 48 is violated as it is.

Shri S. K. Patil: I was coming to the question of agricultural research. Facilities for agricultural and veterinary research are increasing year by year. 6,500 agricultural graduates and 3,000 veterinary graduates—this is the target laid down in the second Plan—are likely to be made available according to the target. The Government of India have agreed to provide financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 167.5 lakhs as grant and Rs. 73.5 lakhs as loan to the Government of Uttar Pradesh for the establishment of an Agricultural University at Rudrapur. The university will have a college of agriculture, a college of veterinary medicine and a college of agricultural engineering and technology with an integrated system of teaching, research and extension on the lines of the Land Grant Colleges in the United States of America. In USA, the grants are made to such an extent that a university like the Co-

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lumbia University gets millions of dollars. I do not know how many millions and billions of dollars they have got out of the land grants given to them. That is not possible in this country—to get those millions and billions by way of assistance. But once we get more money for such activities, more universities like this will be created.

That brings me to the question of Agricultural Commission.

Shri D. C. Sharma: How are the Government going to integrate brain with the body in regard to these measures?

Shri S. K. Patil: There was a very pertinent remark made by Seth Govind Das. It was a useful thing. He combined animal husbandry with Hindi also. It is very natural. I do not differ from him. Hindi for the brain and animal husbandry for the body! Unless the brain and body function together and in a homogeneous manner—my hon. friend will correct me if I am wrong—nothing much can be done. As I said, this brings me to the question of Agricultural Commission. Reference was made by one hon. Member—I think it was Shri Bibhuti Mishra—to the fact that the time has come when an Agricultural Commission should be appointed.

In 1928, the Royal Commission was appointed under the chairmanship of Lord Linlithgow and so many years have gone. So, the position has to be no doubt reviewed *de novo*. But the time is not immediate just now. Why? During the last seven or ten years, we have taken up some experiments in our hand, and we are improving our agriculture in our own way, as scientifically as we could make it. But even the best can be bettered and improvements can be made. So, the appointment of such a commission is not really out of place. But I would ask the hon. Member to bear with me, prepare the case, consider it very well, consider the terms of reference, the proper type of people, etc. and then it must be appointed at a time when it will not really be a bull in a China shop. It has got to sit for a long time, and devise an agricultural policy which is complete in itself. Such a thing is very necessary indeed. If with the limited data we could do it in 1928, how much more and better can we do today when we have got statistics. Although not complete, surely we have got statistics to go upon. I am not against such a commission; I would do that.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra also suggested that the Minister should live for six months in a village. I would like really to live in a village for six months. But six months all-told is not the time that the House would give me, apart from my duties as the Food and Agriculture Minister. I really plead guilty to that charge. I am the son of an agriculturist and when I was a young boy, the House will be interested to know, that for at least three or four years, I was an agriculturist doing a little bit of agriculture myself. I am not taking any credit for it; I am merely saying it. Therefore, although I have forgotten agriculture for a long time, those good things, those good emotions, which I learnt years and years ago, would come back especially in the very genial presence of friends like Shri Bibhuti Misha, who is so much associated with agriculture and who has done yeoman service so far as agricultural development is concerned, I am not contradicting him. I shall go to his constituency and to some villages. Unless I soil my hand with mother earth and smell it also, I am not a Food and Agriculture Minister. I accept that proposition. It is really correct. I have even told the officers in my Ministry that when they go on a holiday, they must identify themselves with some kind of programme of agriculture. They must go to the villages and try to know their difficulties, so that they will be in a position to represent those grievances to

me. All that is being done. It will be done and there will be no difficulty about it.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I hope you will come to my constituency.

Ch. Ranbir Singh: Rohtak is nearer.

Shri S K. Patil: I have answered Seth Govind Das's question about animal husbandry. Shri Shukla was saying that prices should be announced before the season. I accept it, because the farmer must know what price he is going to get. It is very necessary indeed. He also supported the larger Bombay-Madhya Pradesh merger. He comes from Chattisgarh and therefore, he would like Madhya Pradesh to be merged with Bombay. But it must also go into the head of my hon. friend, Shri Radhelal Vyas and the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh. It shall be my constant endeavour, by persuasion and superpersuasion, to do it and I shall ultimately succeed.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: I am prepared to accept it under certain conditions and safeguards.

Shri S. K. Patil: Surely they would do it. I am quite sure; that is a sort of earnest of what is going to happen in the very near future. I have discussed this matter with the Finance Minister also. He was not allergic to it. There are some people who are allergic; when they are allergic, you cannot do anything. There is no medicine for allergy. But when they are not allergic, some good healthy medicine could be given. I am quite sure that will be done. I shall not abandon my efforts.

I have answered Shrimati Renu Chakravartty's point so far as co-operatives are concerned. I go the whole hog with them, because we shall not bring the prices of sugar and other commodities under control unless we deal with them through the instrumentality of co-operative societies.

Shrimati Renuka Ray referred to the Farrakha barrage. Unfortunately, it has gone out of my hand. I tried to be near it as far as possible. As Irrigation Minister, it was my job. We dealt with it even in the Transport Ministry. But I am quite sure it is now in the safe hands of Dr. Subbarayan, the Minister of Transport and Communications. If the Farrakha barrage comes, hundreds of good things are going to follow. I am for Farrakha; I am a convert so far as Farrakha barrage is concerned. No multi-purpose scheme is as vital and as essential as the Farrakha Barrage, I have always maintained it. So far as that is concerned, that will also stop floods, but that is an incidental gain that we will get out of it. So far as agriculture in that State is concerned, you cannot get any irrigation. The irrigation facilities will go to the State of my hon. friend, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, who will welcome those proposals with open arms. Therefore, that is all agreed.

Then she referred to lack of integration between various Ministries. Surely she should not expect me to say something about a Ministry and another Ministry. Once I did it. As the Irrigation Minister I said that unless all these activities of agricultural production are brought together, telescoped and streamlined, difficulties will be experienced. But I am not the last word on the subject. I can suggest things to them. I am not suggesting it in order to fight some Ministry here or there; it is not my object at all. But agricultural production is such a vital thing that we must have oneness and positiveness of direction that will be given to the agricultural production, and that could only be done by co-ordination and the dovetailing of the activities in a manner of which remarks have been made by more than half of the speakers who have participated in the discussion so that this kind of disparities can be avoided. Surely, Government will pay all attention to

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the very useful suggestions that have been made.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani referred to no procurement in times of scarcity and asked whether there is any difference between the Food Ministry and the Planning Commission. How can there be any difficulties or differences, so far as the Finance Ministry is concerned, so far as the Planning Commission is concerned. They are very healthy and very useful. They are in the nature of mother in law in a family. You must understand that I am not using that expression in a derogatory sense. Mothers in law are also necessary in a family so that the daughters in law behave well and they do not overspend. Therefore, we have got to keep them. They will sometimes reduce the allocations, because they have to find the finances. It is easy for me to say "give me the finances". But where are the finances to come from? If the Finance Minister goes on printing notes in the Security Printing Press in Nasik, you may say "so much water has been added to the milk that it is not real milk". We should not forget that one reason for the rise in prices is deficit financing. Therefore, we must not do it often. We must not do it with a view to expanding our Plan by which the deficit financing will increase, because that would mean that we are courting a disaster even bigger than what we are trying to avert. Therefore, we have got really to listen to what the Finance Ministry says. So also the Planning Commission. Because, they have got not one but so many daughters in law. They have to see that there is no quarrel among them. Their duty is really very important indeed. It has got to be performed. Therefore, I am not at all sorry if they put some check. It is the second check which is very necessary indeed. I welcome that check, which is absolutely necessary. There is no difference between me and the Planning Commission, because whenever I have my difficulty—now I have only talked about these difficulties about animal husbandry and the package programme, which are small and which do not cost much—I am quite sure they will re-examine the case in the proper perspective and will give us the necessary funds. I am merely pointing out the difficulties, because, the hon. Minister is sitting here. But surely he is not the only one who does it, because it is a kind of team, a family, as I said, and they will do it.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava—I think I have answered him—said that there is no division of responsibilities between the States and the Centre. I know that agriculture is the subject cent per cent of the States, but may I say without meaning any offence to the States—I have said that openly—and I do it not in the form of an accusation but in the form of a friendly warning that the States are not doing what is expected of them today in the promotion of agriculture? For anything that happens ultimately it is the Centre that is responsible; if anything goes wrong, the Centre is responsible; if there is short-supply of grain, against it is the Centre which is responsible. We have taken far too many responsibilities which do not technically belong to us, and we have not taken them technically. We are co-ordinating their affairs, as we are the Parliament of this country. But while we are doing all we can, we would beg of them that agriculture should be treated as the most vital and the most important part of the administration and the most capable Minister should be put in charge of it so that by dovetailing our activities with their activities we can see that no difficulties arise in future. It is not a question for the Community Development Ministry or the Irrigation Ministry. It is the State Ministries which are more responsible really in this matter than anybody else

Regarding mixed farming, I have said that the reform of the Gosam-

vardhan Council will be done in a few days.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: What about *vanaspathi*?

Shri S. K. Patil: I was thinking of coming to that when referring to the points made by Shri Jhunjhunwala, because he also dilated on that point and referred to the colourisation part of it. I am very fond of *vanaspati*. I eat it. I do not eat ghee. But then you will be angry with me. I am a strange man. Therefore do not take my habits as common habits. But I cannot quite understand why anybody should deceive others by giving them vanaspati. Therefore if anything can be devised by which vanaspati can be known as vanaspati it would be better. That can only be done by colourising it and the colours must be indelible. Therefore it must be our constant endeavour. But it does not pertain to my Ministry. It is the Scientific Research Ministry that will deal with it. But I shall do everything that I can do to see to it when I see hon. Member after hon. Member, more than half the hon. Members of this House getting up who do not eat vanaspati as also other vegetarians like my hon. friend, Shri Jhunjhunwala, who do not have the proteins in other forms because they do not eat fish, poultry and other things as my hon. colleague, Shri Krishnappa does, who is the Minister in charge of it. Therefore it is very necessary. It has got to be done.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : अगर रंग नहीं मिलता है तो इसका जमाया जाना बन्द कर देना चाहिए ।

श्री स० का० पाटिल : मिलेगा ।

If there can be colour for everything and when even human colour can be changed by plastic surgery, surely there is nothing impossible for the scientific men to do. Therefore we shall try our best to see that scientific colourisation of this community is done. These vegetarians need not really be afraid that their health will be spoiled because after all they are also wanted in this country. It is not only the non-vegetarians who will run the administration and bear the other responsibilities of this country. We shall do our best to see that the vegetarians do not lose their health on account of colour not being added to vanaspati.

My hon. friend, Shri P. R. Patel's points also I have answered.

My hon. friend, Dr. M. S. Aney, for whom I have got the greatest respect and reverence and whatever he sees or says has got to be taken really with the attention and respect to which he is entitled, talked about the sacrifices etc. He is right there. I agree. What right have we got to tell the people to do sacrifices if we are not prepared to do that sacrifice ourselves? Like charity, even sacrifice must begin at home. Therefore if it is really necessary to do so it has got to be done. That observation that he made is very apt indeed. I am not against it.

He also said that Madhya Pradesh and Bombay should be one zone. We have been arguing that all along. Then a point was made that agricultural tractors should be exempted from the excise duty. Many hon. Members have brought out these two points, namely, the excise duty imposed on agricultural tractors and diesel oil that is used for agricultural purposes. We have taken up that question right from the very first day with the Finance Ministry and it shall be our constant endeavour to see that that excise duty is really amended if not completely removed. While we are trying to help these people if Rs. 2,500 on every tractor is to be paid it will be very difficult. So it is really engaging our attention and very probably it will be done provided it is used purely for agricultural purposes and not for other purposes.

Shri Venkatasubbaiah referred to the duplication of work in the Ministries which I have answered. I am

[Shri S. K. Patil]

going to Shri Bibhuti Mishra's constituency some time and if not for six months at least for some time I will remain with him and get the necessary experience so that I would understand. I am not saying it in a sarcastic manner. It is true that the Agriculture Minister may not be an agriculturist but he must know something of agriculture personally so that he can divert his attention along the right channel which he ought to.

I think these are all the points that have been made. If there is anything that I have not touched, hon. Members are free to meet me and I shall give in writing whatever they want.

Shri Rajendra Singh (Chapra): Nalagarh Committee.

Shri S. K. Patil: About the Nalagarh Committee I said when I referred to the Agriculture Commission that has been recommended by the Nalagarh Committee. They are very useful suggestions. They have engaged our attention. But they have to go through the various tiers through which they have got to go until it has become the sound foundation on which we build. Therefore everyone of them is being examined and given effect to.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Nalagarh is out of the Ministry.

Shri S. K. Patil: He is also in our Ministry. Therefore we get the advantage of his experience and of his knowledge of farming etc. All that would be done. There will be no difficulty.

I have taken a little more time than was allotted to me because the subject is so vast. When you extended the time by two hours that in itself gave me a little encouragement that if I take a few minutes more in order to explain the case in its entirety that time will not be uselessly spent.

Shri Rajendra Singh *rose*—

Shrimati Renuka Ray: One question, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister has invited all those hon. Members whose criticism has not been answered.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Just one question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He cannot go on. Already the hon. Minister has taken 2 hours 10 minutes.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I have to raise a point of order arising out of the speech of the hon. Minister. The point of order is this. On a previous occasion, on a discussion on sugarcane prices, the hon. Minister was pleased to observe here, to give an assurance in the House, that he would very shortly be taking steps to appoint a statutory board for the fixation of sugarcane prices. Some days back, there was a news item in the press...

An Hon. Member: There is no point of order.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: It is a breaking of the assurance.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is not a point of order.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: He has not clarified that. He has given an assurance in the House, and there has been news in the press....

Shri S. K. Patil: I repeated that assurance, I am still at it, and such a committee or such a board will be appointed, but it is going through the stages. Therefore, I have not withdrawn it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I now take up the cut motions. Shri S. M. Banerjee has conveyed to me that he would like Cut Motions No. 461, 462 and 463 might be put separately.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I would only press No. 463.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then I can put all the others together.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: We would like Cut Motions No. 663, 672 and 674 to be put separately.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1 *(Failure to check the rising prices of sugar in the country)*." (463)

17 hrs.

I hope all hon. Members are in their seats. Perhaps I might refresh them regarding the procedure that has to be followed in operating the automatic voting machine. They will have to press the buttons carefully and use both hands simultaneously and not release them till the second gong is gone.

The question is:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced to Rs. 1 *(Failure to check the rising prices of sugar in the country)*." (463)

The Lok Sabha divided:

AYES

Division No. 2] **[17·02 hrs.**

Awasthi, Shri Jagdish
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Bhadauria, Shri Arjun Singh
Bharucha, Shri Naushir
Chakravartty, Shrimati Renu
Gaikwad, Shri B.K.
Gopalan, Shri A. K.
Gounder, Shri Shanmuga
Jadhav, Shri Yadav Narayan
Katti, Shri D. A.
Kodiyan, Shri
Mullick, Shri B. C.
Panigrahi, Shri
Rai, Shri Khushwaqt
Ram Grib, Shri
Rao, Shri D. V.
Rao, Shri T. B. Vittal
Reddy, Shri Nagi.
Samantsinhar, Dr.
Singh, Shri Braj Raj
Singh, Shri P. N.
Valvi, Shri
Verma, Shri Ramji

NOES

Achar, Shri
Ajit Singh, Shri
Aney, Dr. M. S.
Basappa, Shri
Basumatari, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhargava, Pandit Thakur Das
Bhattacharya, Shri C. K.
Bhoji Bhai, Shri
Biswas, Shri Bholanath
Brajeswar Prasad, Shri
Chanda, Shri Anil K.
Chaturvedi, Shri
Chettiar, Shri Ramanathan
Choudhry, Shri C. L.
Chuni Lal, Shri
Dasappa, Shri
Deshmukh, Dr. P. S.
Dube, Shri Mulchand
Ganpa Devi, Shrimati
Ghosh, Shri N. R.
Gounder, Shri K. Periaswami
Govind Das, Seth
Guha, Shri A. C.
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Hem Raj, Shri
Jagjivan Ram, Shri
Jangde, Shri
Jyotishi, Pandit J. P.
Karmarkar, Shri
Khan, Shri Osman Ali
Khawaja, Shri Jamal
Krishna, Shri M. R.
Krishna Chandra, Shri
Krishnappa, Shri M. V.
Lachhi Ram, Shri
Lasker, Shri N. C.
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Mafida Ahmad Shrimati
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Mallish, Shri U. S.
Malvia, Shri K. B.
Mansen, Shri
Manjula Devi, Shrimati
Mehta, Shrimati Krishna
Melkote, Dr.
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri S. N.
Misra, Shri B. D.
Misra, Shri R. R.
Mohiuddin, Shri
Morarka, Shri
Murthy, Shri B. S.
Murty, Shri M. S.
Muthukrishnan, Shri
Nadar, Shri Thanulingam
Narasimhan, Shri
Nehru, Shrimati Uma
Neswi, Shri
Onkar Lal, Shri
Padam Dev, Shri
Pahadia, Shri
Panna Lal, Shri
Parmar, Shri Deen Bandhu
Patel, Shri N. N.
Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
Patel, Sushri Maniben
Patil, Shri S. K.
Pillai, Shri Thanu
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Rai, Shrimati Sahodrafal
Rai Bahadur, Shri
Ram Shankar Lal, Shri
Ramaswamy, Shri K. S.
Rameal, Shri S. N.
Rane, Shri
Rao, Shri Jaganatha
Rao, Shri Thirumala
Ray, Shrimati Renuka
Reddy, Shri Bali
Reddy, Shri K. C.
Reddy, Shri Narapa
Reddy, Shri Rami
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Rup Narain Shri
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar

Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sardar, Shri Bholi
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Selku, Shri
Shah, Shri Manabendra
Shankaraiya, Shri
Sharma, Shri D. C.
Sharma, Shri R. C
Shastri, Swami Ramanand
Shree Narayan Das, Shri
Siddiah, Shri
Singh, Ch. Ranbir
Singh, Dr. Ram Subhag
Singh, Shri Babunath
Singh, Shri Bahadur
Singh, Shri Birbal
Singh, Shri D. N.
Singh, Shri Daljit
Singh, Shri H. P.
Singh, Shri Kalika
Singh, Shi M. N.
Singh, Shri Radha Mohan
Singh, Shri Raghunath
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Sinhasan Singh, Shri
Subbarayan, Dr. P.
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Tahir, Shri Mohammed
Tariq, Shri A. M.
Thomas, Shri A. M.
Tula Ram, Shri
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Datt
Varma, Shri B. B.
Vyas, Shri R. C.
Vyas, Shri Radhelal
Wadiwa, Shri
Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna

Shri Keshava (Bangalore City): I made a mistake, Sir. I wanted to press 'No', but my mistake I pressed 'Absention'.

Mr: Deputy-Speaker: I gave the warning in time. I should ignore it ordinarily. I had warned the hon. Members that they will be careful in operating the machine. I would not take into account such mistakes.

Shri Osman Ali Khan (Kurnool): Sir, mine is not working properly and I wanted to record 'No'.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That I will take into account.

Shri A. M. Tariq (Jammu and Kashmir): Mine is also not working properly and I want to record 'No'.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right.

Shri Palaniyandy (Perambalur): Mine is also not working properly and I want to record 'No'.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right. The result of the Division is:

Ayes	23
Noes	124

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is the other cut motion I shall now put?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Cut motion No. 663.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100 (*Need for sitting up of Foodgrain Stabilisation Organisation and Price Stabilisation Board as recommended by Foodgrains Enquiry Committee*)." (663).

The Lok Sabha divided:

AYES

Division No. 3] **[17·08 hrs**

Awasthi, Shri Jagdish
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Bhadauria, Shri Arjun Singh
Bharucha, Shri Naushir
Chakravartty, Shrimati Renu
Gaikwad, Shri B. K.
Ghosal, Shri Aurobindo
Gopalan, Shri A. K.
Goundar, Shri Shanmuga
Jadhav, Shri Yadav Narain
Katti, Shri D. A.
Kodiyan, Shri
Mullick, Shri B. C.
Panigrahi, Shri
Rai, Shri Khushwaqt
Ram Garib, Shri
Rao, Shri D. V.
Rao, Shri T. B. Vittal
Reddy, Shri Nagi
Singh, Shri Braj Raj
Valvi, Shri
Verma, Shri Ramji

NOES

Achar, Shri
Achint Ram, Shri
Ajit Singh, Shri
Aney, Dr. M. S.
Basappa, Shri
Basumatari, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhargava, Pandit Thakur Das
Bhattacharya, Shri C. K.
Biswas, Shri Bholanath
Brajeswar Prasad, Shri
Chanda, Shri Anil K.
Chaturvedi, Shri
Chettiar, Shri Ramanathan
Choudhry, Shri C. L.

Chuni Lal, Shri
Das, Shri N. T.
Dasappa, Shri
Deshmukh, Dr. P. S.
Dube, Shri Mulchand
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Ghosh, Shri N. R.
Gounder, Shri K. Periaswami
Govind Das, Seth
Guha, Shri A. C.
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Hem Raj, Shri
Jagjivan Ram, Shri
Jangde, Shri
Jhunjhunwala, Shri
Jyotishi, Pandit J. P.
Karmarkar, Shri
Keshava, Shri
Khan, Shri Osman Ali
Khan, Shri Sadath Ali
Khawaja, Shri Jamal
Krishna, Shri M. R.
Krishna Chandra, Shri
Krishnappa, Shri M. V.
Lachhi Ram, Shri
Laskar, Shri N. C.
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Mafida Ahmed, Shrimati
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Mallish, Shri U. S.
Malvia, Shri K. B.
Manaen, Shri
Manjula Devi, Shrimati
Mehta, Shrimati Krishna
Melkote, Dr.
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri S. N.
Misra, Shri B. D.
Misra, Shri R. R.
Mohiuddin, Shri
Morarka, Shri
Murthy, Shri B. S.
Murty, Shri M. S.
Muthukrishnan, Shri
Narasimhan, Shri
Nayar, Dr. Sushila
Nehru, Shrimati Uma
Neswi, Shri
Onkar Lal, Shri
Padam Dev, Shri
Pahadia, Shri
Palaniyandy, Shri
Panna Lal, Shri
Parmar, Shri Deen Bandhu
Patel, Shri N. N.
Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
Patel, Sushri Maniben
Patil, Shri S. K.
Pillai, Shri Thanu
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Ram Shankar Lal, Shri
Ramaswamy, Shri K. S.
Ramaul, Shri S. N.
Rane, Shri
Rao, Shri Jagannatha
Rao, Shri Thirumala
Ray, Shrimati Renuka
Reddy, Shri Bali
Reddy, Shri K. C.
Reddy, Shri R. L.
Reddy, Shri Rami
Roy, Shri Biswanath
Rup Narain, Shri
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Samantsinhar, Dr. I
Sardar, Shri Bholi
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Shah, Shri Manabendra
Shankaraiya, Shri
Sharma, Shri D. C.
Sharma, Shri R. C.
Shastri, Swami Ramanand
Shobha Ram, Shri
Shree Narayan Das, Shri
Siddiah, Shri
Singh, Ch. Ranbir
Singh, Dr. Ram Subhag
Singh, Shri Babunath
Singh, Shri Bahadur
Singh, Shri Birbal
Singh, Shri D. N.
Singh, Shri Daljit
Singh, Shri H. P.
Singh, Shri Kalika
Singh, Shri Radha Mohan
Singh, Shri Raghunath
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Subbarayan, Dr. P.
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Tahir, Shri Mohammed
Tariq, Shri A. M.
Thomas, Shri A. M.
Tula Ram, Shri
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiv Datt
Varma, Shri B. B.
Vyas, Shri R. G.
Vyas, Shri Radhelal
Wadiwa, Shri
Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna

Shri Sadhu Ram (Jullunder—Reserved—Sch. Castes): My button did not work.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What did he like to vote for?

Shri Sadhu Ram: I wanted to vote for 'Noes'.

Shrimati Mafida Ahmed (Jorhat): My button also did not work.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It did not work, or it is not recorded?

Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: It did not work.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So, I shall add 2 to the 'Noes'.

The result of the division is as follows:

Ayes: 22 Noes: 128.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are two more cut motions to be put to vote separately.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: You may put all the cut motions together to vote.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does Shri Khushwaqt Rai want to press his cut motion? We have had two divisions already.

Shri Khushwaqt Rai (Kheri): Yes, I press it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1 *(Failure to fix the price of sugarcane at Rs. 2 per maund)*." (636)

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, I shall put all the other cut motions to vote.

The remaining cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment, during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 118, 119 and 120 relating to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture."

The motion was adopted.

[*The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below*—Ed.]

DEMAND NO. 36—MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

"That the sum not exceeding Rs. 69,19,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

DEMAND NO. 37—FOREST

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,56,67,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Forest'."

DEMAND NO. 38—AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,66,19,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Agriculture'."

DEMAND NO. 39—AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

"That the sum not exceeding Rs. 4,79,40,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Agricultural Research'."

DEMAND NO. 40—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

"That the sum not exceeding Rs. 2,57,57,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of Animal Husbandry'."

DEMAND NO. 41—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE.

"That the sum not exceeding Rs. 11,67,73,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

DEMAND NO. 118—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON FORESTS

"That the sum not exceeding Rs. 5,15,000 be granted to the

President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Forests'."

DEMAND NO. 119—PURCHASE OF FOODGRAINS

"That the sum not exceeding Rs. 1,77,13,59,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Purchase of Foodgrains'."

DEMAND NO. 120—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

"That the sum not exceeding Rs. 41,74,98,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

17:11 hrs.

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demands Nos. 83 to 93 and 130 to 134 relating to the Ministry of Transport and Communications for which 8 hours have been allotted.

159 cut motions have been tabled to these Demands. Hon. Members desirous of moving cut motions may hand over at the Table within 15 minutes the numbers of the selected cut motions.

Hon. Members are already aware of the time-limit for speeches.

DEMAND NO. 83—MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the sum not exceeding Rs. 54,64,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Ministry of Transport and Communications'."

DEMAND NO. 84—INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT (INCLUDING WORKING EXPENSES)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the sum not exceeding Rs. 18,33,33,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department (including Working Expenses)'."

DEMAND NO. 85—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DIVIDENDS TO GENERAL REVENUES AND APPROPRIATION TO RESERVE FUNDS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the sum not exceeding Rs. 8,10,32,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Posts and Telegraphs Dividends to General Revenues and Appropriation to Reserve Funds'."

DEMAND NO. 86—MERCANTILE MARINE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the sum not exceeding Rs. 63,16,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Mercantile Marine'."

DEMAND NO. 87—LIGHT HOUSES AND LIGHTSHIPS

Mr Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the sum not exceeding Rs. 1,37,56,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Light Houses and Lightships'."

DEMAND NO. 88—METEOROLOGY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the sum not exceeding Rs. 1,69,85,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Meteorology'."

DEMAND NO. 89—OVERSEAS COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the sum not exceeding Rs. 1,18,10,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Overseas Communications Service'."

DEMAND NO. 90—AVIATION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the sum not exceeding Rs. 6,36,35,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Aviation'."

DEMAND NO. 91—CENTRAL ROAD FUND

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the sum not exceeding Rs. 9,77,17,000 be grantetd to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Central Road Fund'."

DEMAND NO. 92—COMMUNICATIONS (INCLUDING NATIONAL HIGHWAYS)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the sum not exceeding Rs. 6,86,58,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Communications (including National Highways)'."

DEMAND NO. 93—MISCELLANEOUS DEPATMENTS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the sum not exceeding Rs. 2,53,30,000 be granted the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the chargee which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Transport and Communications'."

DEMAND NO. 130—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS (NOT MET FROM REVENUE)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the sum not exceeding Rs. 21,60,31,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Indian Posts

and Telegraphs (not met from Revenue)'."

DEMAND NO. 131—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CIVIL AVIATION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the sum not exceeding Rs. 4,21,30,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Civil Aviation'."

DEMAND NO. 132—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PORTS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the sum not exceeding Rs. 2,66,03,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Ports'."

DEMAND NO. 133—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ROADS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the sum not exceeding Rs. 18,33,33,000 be granted the Presiden t to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Roads'."

DEMAND NO. 134—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the sum not exceeding Rs. 9,74,85,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Transport and Communications'."

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergod): Sir, I have tabled cut motions Nos. 868 and 880.

Before going into the question of the second ship-building yard at Cochin and the reply the hon. Minister gave the other day, I want to deal with the importance of the shipping industry and its role in the national life of this country.

Indian shipping means according to the policy committee report, shipping owned, controlled and managed by the nationals of India. We all wish that India should adopt a national shipping policy similar to the policies adopted by the other martime countries of the world.

Coming to the importance of shipping in the national life of our country, it carries our exports to foreign lands and brings back supplies needed for consumption as well as national reconstruction. Out of a total trade of about 1,500 crores, 95 per cent is carried on in foreign bottoms. The annual freight on our foreign trade merchandise comes to over Rs. 150 crores. Half the amount is legitimately our share, that is about Rs. 75 crores. But, what do our ships get? We get only about Rs. 15 crores. So, we lose on this account annually about Rs. 60 crores.

There was a shipping policy committee appointed and it submitted its report in 1947. This committee, in its report said that India needs 2 million gross tons of shipping by 1954. They said that the objects of the shipping policy must be to reserve for Indian shipping the entire coastal trade of India and also to secure adequate share in other maritime trades.

The Second Plan has also provided for the acquisition of 1 million tons which is very low even as regards the recommendation of the shipping policy

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committee of 1947. The present requirements in our trade and overseas communication is a much bigger figure than 2 million tons. Are we going to achieve this target? No; because in the Second Five Year Plan, it has provided for the acquisition of shipping tonnage Rs. 45 crores. Due to the shortage of foreign exchange we will not be able to attain this target also.

17.15 hrs.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA *in the Chair*]

At the present rate of increase in our tonnage, we will take something like forty years to reach self-sufficiency as far as shipping is concerned. In the meantime, crores of foreign exchange will have gone to foreign shipping companies as freight money which could have been utilised for our development. During 1950-55, Government had to pay more than 96 crores as mere freight to foreign vessels for import of foodgrains on Government's account. This heavy drain on the country's limited resources of foreign exchange brings out the pressing need of increasing the tonnage of Indian shipping at a more rapid pace. If we had a systematised and properly evolved policy, and if twenty per cent of this total freight is annually laid by for investment in ships for the next few years, India could claim the modest target of two million tons of shipping recommended by the Shipping Policy Committee in 1947.

Shipping is the largest earner of foreign exchange. Within five years it will return the amount that we may have to spend for the acquisition of a ship. Thereafter it will be contributing about 50 to 60 per cent. of its earnings towards the pool of foreign exchange resources. As the Government has been the largest single importer of goods in the country for the last few years and it will be so in the Third Plan period also as we will have more industries and we will have to get more things, the favourable circumstances should be fully utilised so that we may build up the tonnage.

In this respect, I want to draw the attention of the Government to another important matter—that is the flag discrimination practised against our ships in Europe and America. It has been the complaint of our shipping companies that these countries practise what is known as flag discrimination and our ships are not given the same opportunities as we are giving to other ships in our country. They do not allow our ships to enter their ports on equal terms with their own ships. They have sometimes to wait for days together to enter the ports. Then berths and wharfes are always given to their own ships whereas our ships have very often to load and unload in mid-stream. Why should these countries show such discrimination against our ships when we do not show such discriminations against their ships? The shipping monopolies of the western countries have been hindering our shipping trade in every possible way. Shri Ramaswamy Mudaliar has drawn the attention of the country the other day to something. He said that we had not been allowed to proceed to any port in Ceylon from U.K. and back during the Colombo Conference. That Conference asked us not to call at any port in Ceylon. As against this uncalled for interference in our trade, our shipping companies have decided to disobey the Colombo Conference and enter the Ceylon ports.

Shri Raghunath Singh: That is a healthy sign.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: It is international casteism which is practised by the democratic west. As far as the other East European countries and the Soviet Union are concerned, they are not doing it. This is something against our national pride and I request the Government to see that something is done about it. We have raised this question before and the shipowners have also been making protest against that. At least now, the Government

should do something so that this flag discrimination is removed. If it is not done we will not be able to carry on our trade. It is something against our prestige and national pride.

How can we increase the tonnage? How will we achieve the target of two million tons? Now, it will be more than that. We can achieve that when we start our own shipyards. We have one at Vizag but that is hopelessly inadequate. Even if some crores of rupees are spent on it, the tonnage that we want will not be achieved. If our objective is to be achieved and we are to be independent as far as shipping is concerned, then, certainly ships must be built.

Sir we are epending about Rs. 46 crores for purchasing ships from abroad. We also spend Rs. 1000 crores annually on freight to foreign shipping companies. It is an irony of our planning and lack of perspective that we see. When we say that we want to build more ships we are told that we have no money, whereas we are spending all this money on purchase of ships and freight.

As far as shipping industry is concerned, I have to say that it must be given priority, because it is not only a foreign exchange earner it is also very important for the national development of our country. If we want to be independent in every respect, we must have our own ships.

Coming to the second point, the second shipyard at Cochin which point I want to stress today because it is very important, the hon. Minister made a statement the other day. What did the Minister say? The Minister has given a promise. He has said that the second shipyard will be built and it will be at Cochin. I do not want to read his statement, but what does the second part of the statement say? It is just like the story of a man who after sending invitation cards giving the *muhurtam* etc. tells the guests when they arrive that he had decided about the marriage and he was in search of a bride but so far he has not been able to get a bride. The Minister says that there will be a second shipyard, but then he says that external resources, internal resources, technical personnel and other things will have to be looked into. That means there was no decision, and if at all a decision was taken it was taken without looking into all these things.

It is said about the second shipyard that it is a proposal. Let us go back to realities and find out what it actually is. The talk of a second shipyard was there for the last two or three years. Look at the report of the Estimates Committee for 1957, para 131. It says:

> "Although the Second Five Year Plan has provided for the establishment of a second shipyard, no indication is forthcoming about its date or probable site. Now that the first year of the Second Five Year Plan is over only four years are left for taking effective steps for the establishment of a second shipbuilding yard, which will take nearly three to four years before it could go into production. If the production is to begin at the end of the Second Plan period or latest by the beginning of the Third Plan, the Committee is of the opinion that the Ministry should give their most anxious consideration to this project and finalise the preliminaries like site surveys, hydrographic and industrial suitability etc. and come to a quick decision about selection of site and commence work with least possible delay."

So, Sir, it is very clear that the Estimates Committee, from the information that they got either from the Planning Commission or from the Government, have said that the Plan has provided for the establishment of a second shipyard. They said it was not decided as to where it should be located. According to the statement given by the hon. Minister, the place has now been selected but as far as the

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shipyard itself is concerned it has become a proposal.

As far as the site itself is concerned, there was the U.K. Mission. Then another single-man committee was appointed. The soil was also examined. All these things have been done and the Government also says that they will not go back and the second shipyard will be at Cochin. But in the Plan, they say, they have only made a proposal. The Estimates Committee in their report have said that there are only four more years and the Government must finish the project within the Second Five Year Plan or at least in the first year of the Third Plan. I would, therefore, say that you must give anxious consideration to this question and see that without any further delay work is commenced.

When the Estimates Committee made their recommendation why did not the Government move? The Government now says that only the project was included in the Second Plan but nothing was done afterwards. What has been done, according to the Government, is that land has been purchased. In the second year, it may be that some engineering work will be done. The National Development Council met only the other day. Would the Minister say that there is a provision in the third Five Year Plan for a second shipyard? It is said that the money is about Rs. 55 crores. I do not know the exact amount. If the money is there, well and good. Or, in the third Five Year Plan, it may be that some other work will be done and afterwards the Planning Commission may say, "Now that there is foreign exchange difficulty, top priority cannot be given and so, the shipyard will not be there".

In November last year there was a report in the papers that the proposal would be dropped. It came out in the papers. We gave, a statement. Then, on 28th November 1959, there was a statement by the Minister saying that Government had decided to have a ship-building yard at Cochin, that the work would begin and that the work had also begun. Then, in answer to a question on 21st December 1959, the hon. Minister said that it had been decided to locate the shipyard at Cochin subject to the results of soil investigation. So, there was only one aspect of the matter, and that was, soil investigation. If the soil was good the work would begin there.

After that, during the time of the election, there were about 12 Ministers and Deputy Ministers who went to Kerala and they all said in their speeches on the occasion of the election that this was a burning problem and that as far as Kerala was concerned, they had decided to have a second shipyard at Cochin. The reason was this: Shri Dange, in one of his speeches had said or hinted that there would be no second shipyard there. Then there was an answer by one Minister: "Who is Shri Dange to say it? It is the Government which has to say, and we as Ministers say that we have decided to have a second shipyard at Cochin." The Deputy Minister, Shri A. M. Thomas, who comes from Kerala said that 1st February was going to decide whether the soil of Kerala was good or bad for the second shipyard. What the meaning is, you, Sir will understand.

When you tell the people either in Parliament or outside Parliament that the Government has decided to locate the second shipyard and at the same time it is stated that the Government have not decided to build a shipyard, the ordinary man in the street does not know what is the co-ordination between the Planning Commission and the Government. For him, Government means Government, and he will only wait to see that the work on the shipyard begins at the end of the second Plan. The answer that was given the other day was that "We have a proposal, or the Government have a proposal, but it is subject to internal resources, external resources, as well as technical and other things that are

necessary for that." So, the Government have a proposal and if there is a shipyard—the decision of building a shipyard was not taken—that shipyard will be at Cochin.

In fact, the question is not whether the second shipyard will be located at Cochin. That is secondary. The first question of importance is whether in the second Plan, the second shipyard will be built or not. At least that was the understanding given at the Estimates Committee meeting. They said that they will begin and complete the work in the second Plan. But even in the draft third Plan it is not said that there will be certainly the second shipyard during the third Plan and that the work will be completed.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): May I know where and when this understanding was given—that it will be completed in the second Plan?

Shri A. K. Gopalan: The Estimates Committee says that. I shall point out where the Estimates Committee says that in the Third Plan there must be a third shipyard. If you will please hear me, I shall point it out. It is in the second report of the Estimates Committee. The Estimates Committee, in its report in 1957, says:

> "As regards the dearth of technical and supervisory personnel, the Committee has been informed that necessary steps have already been taken to meet the requirements of second shipyard."

Shri Raj Bahadur: The hon. Member was saying that Government gave an understanding that it will be completed by the second Plan period. That is not a fact.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: The Estimates Committee is a responsible body. The Estimates Committee says that it has been informed that as regards the dearth of technical and supervisory personnel, necessary steps have already been taken to meet the requirements of the second shipyard. That was in August, 1957. The Committee has suggested that a tentative decision to have a third ship-building yard in the earlier period of the third Plan should also be taken at an early date. The Estimates Committee could say this only because they had been made to understand that at the end of the Second Plan, the second shipyard would be completed and so they recommended having a third shipyard in the third Plan. I cannot say whether the report of the Estimates Committee was wrong and they were told by whom....

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: They are told by Government.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: If they were told by Government in 1957 that there is no dearth of technical and supervisory personnel and if today Government say that they are looking into the availability of technical and supervisory personnel, there must be something fundamentally wrong, because the Estimates Committee report says that there is no dearth of personnel and has recommended a third shipyard in the third Five Year Plan.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The Estimates Committee report goes to the Ministry for verification.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I have quoted the first portion of the Estimates Committee report and also the second portion where they say that technical and supervisory personnel are already there. I do not know why, therefore, the Government now say that internal and external resources as well as availability of personnel and other things have to be gone into and then only it can be decided. I want an answer from the Minister whether it is wrong, because the Estimates Committee understood that it will be completed in the second Plan. In the third Plan also, it is not categorically said that top priority will be given to it. I do not know how it will be completed.

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Sir, balanced development of regions is an important element in planning. There is the argument, why can't you buy ships? We want to develop the ship-building industry in this country not only for having ships, but also for solving the unemployment problem. That is why Kerala is so particular about it. There is a strong feeling in some parts of the country that there is discrimination between one part and another part of the country. By dropping some schemes that are already there, that feeling will develop and that will disrupt the unity of the country.

As far as Kerala is concerned, during the last second Five Year Plan, project after project is refused. I wrote to the Minister and I also got the reply from him that an aerodrome at Calicut will be built during the second Plan. Two or three sites have been looked into, but now it is said that due to financial difficulties, the aerodrome at Calicut has been dropped. I am not at all against aerodromes in any part of the country. But if you look at the report of the Ministry for 1959-60, there was no financial difficulty as far as beginning and completion of aerodromes was concerned.

In the first Five Year Plan, a survey was made of the Tellicherry-Coorg railway. After the survey was made, it is dropped because there is no finance. Some lakhs of rupees have been spent on the survey, but it is dropped. About the Varapuzha project, consultations were there between the Mysore Government and the Kerala Government. There was some kind of agreement, but now it is said that Varapuzha project is gone. There was a promise about the Central Fishing Institute to be established in Kerala. Now it is said it has gone to some other place. A naval air base was proposed and the site was looked into. Now it is said that it has also gone.

Even now it is said that the second ship yard will be there in Cochin and there is no going back on it. But unless the Minister says that top priority will be given to it in the Second Plan itself and work is undertaken immediately, nothing is going to happen. The U.K. Mission have stated in their report in 1958 that it is necessary to implement it immediately. They have also stated that if we accept that report "these things are to be done". But none of those things have been looked into. They have stated that the authorities concerned should take steps to appoint a commission with adequate powers to handle the project, an experienced and reputable firm of consulting engineers should prepare a detailed project report, hydraulic problems should be investigated by the Central Institute at Poona well in advance of the commencement of the work at the site, but nothing has been done. It was only in November, December and January when the elections were there, it was stated that there will be a ship-yard, and now that ship-yard also is not there. When assurances are made in Parliament, when the Estimates Committee have also been made to understand that there will be a ship-yard at Cochin and it will be completed by the end of the Second Plan period, if it is now not implemented, it is certainly a very serious matter. It has already affected the feelings of the people of Kerala. *Mathrubhumi* is a Congress daily from Kerala. It has written an editorial saying that all the elected representatives from Kerala should leave their houses in Delhi and go back to Kerala. It is not a Communist daily that has suggested this. It is a Congress daily which has written editorially that against this injustice, against this insult the people of Kerala will fight as one; if need be, the elected representatives in Delhi will give up their houses in Delhi and return, because after they have been made to understand, after they have been told that there will be a ship-building yard in Cochin and the work will begin now they are told that Government has not yet taken a decision. Now we are told "if we propose to build a

yard, it will be in Cochin. As we are not going to have a yard, it will not be in Cochin".

I want to point out only one thing. We have got a Plan. We are discussing the Third Five Year Plan now. We read from the papers that the National Development Council has allotted or given priorities to certain projects. So, at least now, if it is not possible to have a second ship-building yard in the Third or Fourth Plan it is the duty of the Government to come before us and say "we have said so many things, we have made certain assurances but now we are going back on them for the following reasons". Even now it is said that there will be a second ship-building yard and it will be there, provided the place is suitable. I think it is doing an injustice, so far as the people of Kerala are concerned, because all along they have been told that it will be at Cochin, so many commissions have been appointed and they have found that place fit for it. It is a welcome thing that the Minister has stated that there will be a ship-building yard and it will be at Cochin. Another portion of the statement gives room for doubt that after some days the Minister may come and say, or the Planning Commission might say, it is not possible to take it up, because it has not been included in the Plan. In the statement it is stated:

> "It will, however, be appreciated that the Planning Commission has to consider each project on its own merits and allot *inter se* priority to each project, having regard to the available resources both internal and external."

What does it mean? It means that Government have not yet taken a decision and the Planning Commission are yet to decide. So, they will very well come and say afterwards that Planning Commission has decided against it for the time being. The statement further says:

> "It is also obvious that before the execution of the project can be undertaken, it will be necessary to carry out technical investigations, to prepare a detailed project report and plans and designs in consultation with suitable consultants....."

In 1958 the U.K. Mission had definitely stated: if you are accepting this Report, do it now. Still none of these things has been done. I do not want to say more about it. I only want to say that one part of the statement says that there will be a ship-building yard at Cochin whereas the other part definitely says that the Planning Commission will say 'No'.

Just like the Cochin ship-yard, there is the Farraka Barrage in Calcutta. Calcutta is a very important port. There had been survey about Farraka Barrage. The survey has already been completed. For the last ten years it was stated that work would begin. I want to know from the Government when the work will begin, whether the work has already begun and so on, because, as far as Calcutta port is concerned, silting in Hooghly is the most important difficulty and the port cannot function well unless the work of the Farraka Barrage is taken up immediately.

I also want to know whether that has been included in the Third Plan.

Then as far as the workers condition in Calcutta Port is concerned, it is the worst of all the Government employees. The First Pay Commission Report had not been implemented. There was another committee, the Chaudhuri Committee. The report of that Chaudhuri Committee is still being judged by the Jeejeebhoy Committee. So, the Chaudhuri Committee, the Jeejeebhoy Committee and the First Pay Commission reports are not implemented and the Second Pay Commission Report has come. At least will the Government try to make some decision because committee after committee is there and their recommendations are coming but the worker, as far as he is concerned, is not getting anything except the report of the committee? One committee is

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appointed. Then another committee is going to examine that committee's recommendations. As far as the workers of Calcutta Port are concerned, I want to know from the Government as to what they are doing. The Second Pay Commission's recommendations are there. I want to know whether they are going to implement them or whether they are going to depend on the committee and when that will be done.

This is all that I want to say.

Shri Bhanja Deo (Keonjhar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Transport Ministry plays a very vital role as far as our transport, roads as well as shipping, is concerned. First of all I will deal with the progress of road development that has taken place during the First Plan Period which was to provide 97,546 miles of metalled road and about 151,000 miles of unmetalled road.

During the First Plan Period about 24,000 miles of new surface road and about 44,000 miles of low type roads were added. The financial allocation during this period was about Rs. 146·82 crores. In the Second Plan period the total allotment including Central and State Plans for road development was Rs. 246 crores in addition to Rs. 25 crores to be drawn from the Central Road Fund. Out of this a sum of Rs. 94·7 crores was provided in the plan of Ministry of Transport for the Central road programme including the Union territories and Rs. 151·4 crores in the State plans.

Out of this allocation Rs. 40 crores had been spent during the period 1956—59 on central projects pertaining to road construction and Rs. 87·21 crores on State plans. The total expenditure was thus Rs. 127·26 crores leaving a balance of Rs. 119 crores for the last two years of the Plan. Even if the road building programme is expedited during the last year of the Plan there is bound to be a shortfall. This is mainly on account of the non-availability of high-tensile steel which, I understand, is mainly required for the construction of our bridges and which is not manufactured unfortunately in our country. That is why the lag in the road building programme has also affected the cement industry. A cut in the road building programme coincided with serious shortfalls in the production of commercial vehicles.

For the Third Five Year Plan period the estimated expenditure is Rs. 1,450 crores which includes Rs. 1,000 crores for railways, Rs. 250 crores for road transport, Rs. 55 crores for ports, Rs. 70 crores for posts and telegraphs and Rs. 50 crores for civil aviation. Thus it would be seen that the allocation for roadways and road transport services is more or less the same as provided in the Second Plan period.

Before discussing the implementation of the financial allocation, it would be necessary to review the physical targets sought to be achieved. The structure of road development in the Second Plan period has already been indicated. Government claims that it has achieved the target which was set in the Nagpur Plan, which was contemplated about 20 years ago, but it is forgotten that the Nagpur Plan was formulated in 1943 when the planners had no idea of the immense increase in industrial and agricultural production which would follow the initiation of planning and heavy investment. So, the achievement of this target does not mean much.

The new road plan which has been discussed by the Indian Roads Congress is based on the country's requirements over the next 20 years—from 1960-61 to 1980-81. Under this plan, the total road length will be increased from 3,31,000 miles to 6,50,000 miles which will give a network of 52 miles per 100 square miles of territory as against 26 miles at present. The objective of the plan, which will involve an expenditure of Rs. 5,220 crores, is to bring every village in a developed agricul-

tural area within four miles of a metalled road and 1·5 miles of any road; every village in a semi-agricultural area within eight miles of a metalled road and three miles of any road; every non-agricultural village within 12 miles of the metalled road and five miles of all roads. Even this plan is a modest one and is perhaps inadequate to serve the needs of the country. It would thus appear that the financial allocation made for the roadways or transport is vry inadequate.

In the immediate future, the bottleneck in the rapid development of road transport will be the paucity of vehicles. In the Second Five Year Plan period, 87,000 passenger vehicles and 83,500 commercial vehicles were produced which were only 87 and 58 per cent. of the targets fixed. In the Third Plan period, it is estimated that the production of all commodities will be 318 million tons, of which 18 million tons will be carried by water transport, 220 million tons by railways, thus leaving a balance of 80 million tons to be carried by road transport in addition to feeder traffic required by the railways in shipping amounting to about 240 million tons. On this basis it is estimated that motor transport vehicles in the Third Plan should be 73,000 motor-cycles, 170,000 cars, jeeps etc., and 235,000 commercial vehicles.

For full benefits to the community, it would be essential to co-ordinate road building programmes with production of more commercial vehicles. Lest it be assumed that investment in roads is heavy with no adequate revenue returns, the following facts will be useful. It is computed that as against the outlay of Rs. 6550 crores for construction and maintenance of roads in the Nagpur plan, the estimated revenue for road transport will be of the order of Rs. 6,150 crores.

Another thing which will, unfortunately, hamper, development of road transport—I am bound to refer to that,—is the recent proposal to levy an excise duty on diesel oil as well as diesel engines. Mostly the transport in the country reverted to diesel because, though it meant higher cost of the engines, people thought that by investigating in diesel vehicles, they would be saving what they lost by paying a higher price on the engines, but that unfortunately has been rebutted while this Budget proposal was made to levy an excise duty on both diesel oil as well as diesel engines. So, it is for us to judge, and particularly for the Finance Minister to consider sympathetically, whether at this high rate of taxation on diesel and a surchage on the engines, it will be economical for the marginal transport owners to carry the vital goods which the railways fail to carry. I do not know whether it will be economic for them to come to the field to meet the vital needs that our country requires.

In this connection, I am also bound to refer to another factor, that is tourist traffic. In the summary of the Report which has been given to us by the Ministry, I find that we get an income of Rs. 16 crores from tourists that visit our country. That is why it is very necessary that tourism should be encouraged in the country and it should be catered for. There are two important tourist centres in the State from which I come, that is, Chilka and Konarak. These two areas are not adequately served by roads and they lack also suitable accommodation for the tourists. In this context I am bound to refer to what the Transport Reorganisation Committee suggested which should have been considered by the Government. But I am sorry to observe that that has been given a go-by. They suggested that there should be one point of taxation as far as tax-structure is concerned. Certain octroi which the municipality levies and certain taxes which the State Governments levy could have been obliterated so as to make the transport industry more economical. As I have pointed out, it is not actually the competition between the

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rail and road transport which should be feared. But we should actually try to get the maximum benefit for the country from a co-ordinated transport system which should instead of competing each other try to supplement each other's requirements. They have also suggested in this direction that how because of regional considerations traffic is hampered as they have to take permits while plying from one State to another State. I have a bitter experience because the area from which I come is on the border of Bihar. Due to these things one has to cut down the journey just at the end of a road and unload all the things and carry them across the bridge which is the dividing line between these two State boundaries and then get into another State bus which plies to our district headquarters. Similarly, another aspect which the Transport Reorganisation Committee suggested was to provide for cheap credit facilities for the growth of our transport industry.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Bhanja Deo: Besides, they had suggested that the code of principles which hamper and impose a restriction on the roadways should be done away with. At present, the road transport is not allowed to carry goods beyond a radius of 150 miles as there is a fear of their coming into conflict with the rail transport.

The other recommendation of the Committee was that we should introduce more of trailor system of transport as is done in the western countries and other advanced countries. They have also suggested that the trailers should be taxed at a lower rate than the commercial vehicles, because they would not only meet our transport requirements but will also not deteriorate the roads as much as the commercial vehicles do.

Connected with road transport, there is also the question of shipping; it is very necessary that shipping should also be encouraged, especially in the coastal areas and also for our competing with the existing foreign shipping companies. I do not understand why under the PL-480 agreement as well as in the barter deals, our Indian shipping is not given an opportunity to carry the goods to our country or carry the goods from our country to the foreign countries, so as to encourage our Indian shipping.

There is also another important matter in connection with shipping, and that is in regard to the growth of major and minor ports. The major port of Calcutta which caters for the mineral belt of Orissa and Bihar is not adequate enough at present to cater to the needs of these States. That is why another minor port at Paradip which is situated in my State should be encouraged, in order to remove the bottle-neck that is existing at the port of Calcutta.

Shri S. C. Samanta (Tamluk): I am glad and happy that you, Sir, are in the Chair, when I am speaking about a thing which was done under your chairmanship in this House. I am speaking about P. & T. finance. You are well aware, and some of my hon. friends also know, that on 11th March, 1955, I moved a resolution in this House to the effect that P. & T. finance should be separated from the general finance, like railway finance But you know that in spite of my delivery on that day, most of the Members did not support me on the plea that the time was not ripe; only one Member supported me. The hon. Minister Shri Raj Bahadur, who was then a Deputy Minister, and Shri Jagjivan Ram requested me to withdraw the resolution, and I did so with these remarks:

> "Lastly, I am thankful that the demands have been conceded by the House and the Government, and I hope that in the near future

my hope will be fulfilled. With that desire in mind, I beg leave of the House to withdraw my resolution.".

I am glad that my desire has been fulfilled to some extent. The Finance Minister in his budget speech, and the Minister of Transport and Communications in his report, has said that P. & T. finance has been separated in the way that railway finance has been separated. That is the surplus money of the P. & T. was deposited with the general funds and the department was getting interest. Now, as in the railways, after paying interest at 4 per cent. on the capital, the rest will be with the department.

18 hrs.

The P. & T. Board has now been constituted. So, I would request the hon. Minister to see that those things for which I pleaded at that time and which I expected would be taken up when the money will come, are taken up. I plead for the construction of buildings, development fund to be created, hospitals established, especially for T.B. patients and hostels for the education of the children of the P. & T. employees, facilities for research organisation and other amenities. I shall not say more in this matter. I would request the hon. Minister to see that this department is treated on the lines of the railways and all the facilities that are given to railwaymen are given to the P. & T. employees.

Now, I wish to come to ports. As you know, there are 200 ports in India. Only 6 of them are major ports and the others are intermediate and minor ports. When India was partitioned we lost 2 ports and we established a major port at Kandla to make up for the loss we sustained. We are glad to say that the traffic there has risen by this time to 1 million tons per year.

Difficulties have arisen there also. There is a creek and in that creek there is a bar which should be dredged. I am glad that Government have taken this into consideration and dredging arrangements are being made.

As regards the hinterland of Kandla, there is one difficulty. The railway line is of metre gauge. Unless the railway line is converted into broad gauge the volume of traffic that we want to increase will not come forward.

I am glad that a national highway is being built there and it is nearing completion. I would request the hon. Minister to see that the railway line is also done so that that port may run favourably.

All the ports have difficulties. In Bombay port there were two major schemes taken up; one, the dredging of the approach channel to the Bombay harbour. Mr. Posthuma a foreign expert came and gave us advice. He said that the dredging of the approach channel to the Bombay harbour involved Rs. 15 crores. But I learn that the Ministry by their own experts have formulated a scheme which will cost Rs. 8·5 crores. They hope to complete it within Rs. 4·5 crores. As regards Madras, the wet dock scheme with a capacity of 2·5-4·5 million tons will be completed soon. At Cochin four additional berths are to be constructed and the capacity will increase from 2 to 4 million tons. The entrance channel at Vizag should be deepened and arrangement is being made for four more berths to be added there for the export of iron ore from that place. Now, I am coming to Calcutta port. In our childhood we were hearing of three R's. As regards the Calcutta port, I would say that there are three B's. There are so many bends in Calcutta in the Hooghly river. There are so many bars—fourteen of them. The bore tides come from the sea to Calcutta. These three B's have spoiled the port of Calcutta. Though the Government was not so careful after Independence, for the last three or four years I find that the Minister and

[Shri S. C. Samanta]

the Department had taken the greatest care to see that this premier port of Calcutta which handles 5·5 millions of imports and 4·5 millions of exports every year is taken care of. I am glad that to mend these bends they are training the river. The Akra Spur was built and two or three bars were mended to some extent. The Falta scheme has been taken up at the cost of Rs. 5·5 crores and it will mend the Nainun and two other bars and at Balari which is beyond the Diamond Harbour, dredging work is going on. I am thankful that though late the Government has come to a decision with the advice of the World Bank experts that they should have a subsidiary port of Calcutta and establish it at Haldia.

Sir, I am glad that this anchorage has been done and the port will come into being, but the main thing which I should remind the hon. Ministers is about the Ganga Barrage. Unless the Ganga Barrage is taken up—this is not my opinion but this is the opinion of experts from 1853—things will not improve. Everybody has said that for the navigability of the river Hooghly and to save the Calcutta Port the only solution is the Ganga Barrage. That Ganga Barrage, which is being talked of from all quarters of this House, to save Calcutta Port not for Bengal but for the whole of India, I would beg of the hon. Ministers to see that it is taken up during the Third Five Year Plan. I request them to take immediate action on it.

Shri Supakar (Sambalpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir.....

Shri D. C. Sharma: Sir, may I know what is the difference between Ganga Barrage and Farraka Barrage?

An Hon. Member: It is the same.

Shri Supakar: Sir, I will first of all speak of the most important development that should take place in my State, Orissa, and that is the development of Paradip Port. As you know, Sir, there is a lot of difficulty in Calcutta Port and, on the other side, Visakhapatnam Port is also very much congested. With the loss of Chittagong to Pakistan, it is necessary that we should develop other ports on the east coast in between Calcutta and Visakhapatnam.

On a previous occasion, Sir, I spoke of the claim of Paradip Port to be converted into a major port. In this connection I will again draw the attention of the hon. Minister to two valuable reports, one by Shri Kartar Singh, Deputy Director, C.W. & P.C.I., New Delhi, and the other by Shri I. G. Chacko, Officer on Special Duty, Minor Ports, Government of India, Ministry of Transport, on the development of a port at Paradip. There has also been a detailed investigation about development of this port by the French experts, and I will quote only one paragraph from the report by Shri Kartar Singh, Deputy Director, C.W. & P.C.I. There he says:

> "We have everything that is required for the construction of a Major Port here. The depths, etc., as they exist today (with the exception of outer bar) are far better than Chittagong. There is a fine stretch of water 7 miles below Paradip on the right side of the river, within 200 feet off the bank, where any deep sea vessels drawing up to 40 feet can lay at safety without fear of grounding at any tide. Ten vessels of 6,000 feet length and any draft up to 40 feet can be accommodated within this stretch of 7,000 feet deep water."

You know that the Rourkela steel plant had come up in the meantime and it produces the most vital thing for the construction of a ship, namely, steel plates. These steel plates are to be transported from Rourkela to the Hindustan Shipyard at Visakhapatnam and to Perambur for the construction of railway coaches. If the second shipyard comes up at Cochin, these will have to be transported from

Rourkela to Cochin. Now, instead of transporting these plates to a long distance, it will be very economical if the Government, during the course of the Third Plan, establishes a shipyard at Paradip also besides developing it as a major port.

The French consultants have given their opinion to the effect that if an investment of Rs. 7 crores is made, the port can easily export 2 million tons of raw materials like iron ore every year and can easily plough back this investment within a course of five to seven years. The only difficulty is the bottleneck of railway communications which prevents the development of the hinterland. As the measures have gone to the railways, we expected that during the first few years of the third Five Year Plan, the railway line from Cuttack to some place near Paradip would come up and that it would help the transport of raw materials and minerals to the port so as to justify its conversion into a major port. But, unfortunately, we come to learn that at present there is no scheme of developing the railways, and thus we are preventing the development of India as a whole and Orissa in particular.

I come next to the development of shipping in India. Shri Gopalan, in his speech, said that the 1947 Committee fixed the target of two million tons, GRT, by 1954 and when the second Five Year Plan was formulated, the gross registered tonnage was reduced to a modest figure of 9 lakh tons. But we find that even this small target is difficult of achievement. We find that we have up till now a GRT of 739,000. In the last year of the second Five Year Plan, that is to say, in the current year, we hope to add 80,800 tons to the total shipping tonnage, and thus we will be still short of the target of 9 lakh tons, a very modest figure fixed for the second Five Year Plan by 80 000 tons Why has this been so?

We find that in spite of our banking so much on the development of Hindustan Shipyard, it has not developed as well as it should have done. Up till now, it has not done satisfactory work. After it was taken over from the private sector, it was able to deliver only eight ships totalling a GRT of 35,700. Out of these eight, unfortunately, the first one, *S. S. Andaman* was found to be defective. Unfortunately it is not working according to the schedule. Idle labour and other factors which shipyards, so that when those ships yard is not proving a profitable proposition. These things have to be considered and we must see that things improve.

Besides, for future development, we have placed some orders on the Lubecker Shipyard and also on some shipyard in Japan. But though we have placed orders on foreign countries for constructing ships, that is also not sufficient. We find that though we have placed a huge order on these foreign ship-building companies, we do not take any care to see that our engineers and our technicians get sufficient training in those foreign shipyards, so that when those ships are delivered to us, we can have some specially trained persons who can take up the construction work in the Hindustan Shipyard or in the second shipyard when it comes into being.

I will now come to the so-called inhibitory factors in the development of roads and road transport. Though the road mileage so far developed is supposed to have exceeded the target of the Nagpur plan, still we find that compared with other countries of the World, it is very small. In a vast country like India, we have only 1,33,000 miles of metalled roads and 2,23,966 miles of unmetalled roads. Even our National Highways are not complete on account of vital links missing in the shape of bridges not completed. Unless our National Highways are completed and the other State Highways and roads are also completed, we cannot hope to have any commercial development in our country.

[Shri Supakar]

In this connection, I will draw the attention of the hon. Minister to one small aspect in our State. The other day, a question was put about the bridge over Baitarani. We were told by the Deputy Irrigation and Power Minister that Rs. 17 lakhs have been spent on the bridge over National Highway No. 6 over the Baitarani river and that was completed about two or three years ago. This year, from page 96 of the annual report, we find that another sum of Rs. 5,09,000 is going to be allotted for the improving of the approach roads to this bridge. But we find that in the meantime, the Bhimkund project is coming up and that will not only submerge the bridge which has cost about Rs. 17 lakhs, but also a fair length of the road on either side of the bridge. Therefore, I would suggest that the Government should take steps even from now for diverting this road so that when the dam comes up, when the Bhimkund dam comes up, there would be no difficulty or handicaps in the continuity of National Highway No. 6.

Regarding the development of tourism, I regret to say that very little has been done in the State of Orissa which has, I should say for the last 1,500 years, remained a tourist centre for people from all parts of India, and even now people from outside India are going there because there is much to see there. I am sorry to say that not adequate attention has been paid in providing funds for the development of the centres of tourist interest. We have Puri, Konarak, Chilka, Rourkela and Hirakud, five places of paramount interest for people from India and outside. Instead of giving the meagre amounts that they have given, it is high time that they also provided at least an air-strip at Konarak. Government have provided such facilities at Khajuraho Konarak is also as beautiful tourist centre at Khajuratho. So, that deserves the special attention of the Ministry, specially on account of the fact that the area is often affected with floods and the road is very often flooded. So, it is necessary that there should be an air strip at Konarak and air service from Bhubaneshwar to Konarak as is now provided from Delhi to Khajuraho.

Shri Narasimhan (Krishnagiri): This Ministry has done good work but in the light of the saying that good is not the enemy of the better, I would like to make some suggestions and also find some minor faults here and there. I hope they will be taken in the right spirit and appreciated.

For a variety I am going from shipping and ports to aeroplanes and aerodromes. First of all, I want to start with a very minor request. I refer to the home town of the senior Minister himself, the town of Salem. I am rather sorry to find that though the important cities like Madura, Trichy, Madras and Coimbatore are in the map of the Indian Airlines Corporation, this big city of Salem, which is the headquarters of the biggest district in the State, and the one with the largest population in the State, has not been given an aerodrome. I hope that we will have an aerodrome in Salem soon, in consultation with the State Governments. It is growing in importance, because of the various projects included in the Plan. There is going to be an aluminium project costing Rs. 14. or 15 crores. Many other big projects are also in the offing. The State Ministers are agitating for a steel plant. I hope the growing importance of the city will be remembered and an aerodrome provided there. The city is already covered by other modes of transport.

Coming to the Air Corporation's working and by way of similarity taking the Postal Department's working also, I find that a lot of clerical delays cause a great inconvenience to the customers. As a com-

mercial proposition such delays should be avoided. The delays are due to various causes, inadequate training of the people in customer management and so on and so forth. But these have to be attended to.

I can even quote a personal instance. I just wanted a passage for Bangalore on the 25th March and wanted an assurance of the return journey on the 3rd April. They grandly said, "We will wire or send a message by teleprinter and let you know." The next day I got no information. The second day also there was no information. While I have paid the money for both the journeys, my return journey is not assured. I imagine an air journey means precision and quickly attending to all the other details of a traveller. But I am still left in suspense. The reason given is that the teleprinter has gone out of order and "we are unable to contact Bangalore". Such small things, if they go wrong, generally affect the entire working. I do not see why the teleprinter system should not be perfect there.

When it comes to the postal needs there are endless ques for stamps. There are long queues. Why should there be such inconvenience even in the biggest post offices? I do not really see that. The Eastern Court Post Office is right in Delhi and there are long queues. The enquiry clerks do not give proper information. There is no arrangement to weigh parcels etc. and give correct rates and advice. There are people employed for the purpose but I am sorry to say that since they are not properly trained as to how to deal with customers in a friendly manner they are not helpful and generally the man who goes there as a customer gets discouraged. That is not the relationship that should obtain between a comercial firm and its patrons.

As I said by way of preliminary remarks, we do notice odd things and it is worth the while to place those things before the House and the hon. Minister during the discussion of these Demands. Take the case of the Eastern Court clock tower. Once or twice a week it goes out of order and does not show time. That is the route which is prescribed for VVIPs. Suppose when they come there it is neglected and shows 2 p.m. when it is 6 p.m., it will be a sad commentary on things.

An Hon. Member: Did he miss the train?

Shri Narasimhan: These are small defects, but still it shows the lack of general supervision or co-ordination.

Coming to the highways, I want to make a request on behalf of the needs of my State. The Neyveli project is going to come into full fruition very soon. Between Neyveli and Salem there is a road. I think it should become part of a national highway. It is not a long distance, but it can be a link. They have a system of linking. Highway No. 7, Cape Comorin to Banaras can be linked with the Madras-Tiruchirapalli Highway somewhere there. This is quite in consonance with the general policy of linking highways wherever it is possible.

I have also spoken about overbridges on the Railway Budget. It should not be treated as a problem either of the Railways or of the concerned road authorities or the civic authorities. The National Highway and the Railway are part of the national transport system and the problem of the National Highways' capacity and the Rail capacity should be treated as a national problem. I therefore expect a closer co-operation between the Ministry of Railways and the Ministry of Transport for the emergence of a regular big fund for the purpose. They must create a Rs. 50 crores or so fund and see that the Railway and the high-

[Shri Narasimhan]

ways are utilised to capacity. National Highway No. 7 that I referred to passes through my district, but it cuts railway lines in one or two places. There are six tains every night, three running east to west and another three in the reverse direction. They are fast express trains, following each other quickly. Therefore, the gates are always closed. They do not want to take any risk. On either side of the gates there are long questions of trucks. This affects road capacity. If we ask the Railway Ministry, they say that they have got a rule according to which this authority should subscribe this much and that authority should subscribe that much, and unless that is done, they cannot build a bridge. If a fund like the one I suggested is created, the needed bridges can be built, and national highway capacity itself will increase.

The problems of roads and railways should be viewed in a co-ordinated manner. If the roads are affected, railways will be affected becuse goods have to come to the railways from the roads, and from the railway stations, goods have to reach the interior by means of roads. Therefore, actually there is no clash, and once both the capacities are increased, it will be for the common good. Therefore I suggest that a big common fund be created, so that the bridges on the national highways may be constructed as soon as possible, instead of expecting the implementation of a very complicated formula which the railways have placed before the country, and which is not easy of fulfilment.

As far as shipping is concerned, it is rather disappointing for the South that the Tuticorin and Sethusamudram schemes have not been taken up seriously. Even an enquiry as to the question involved was not fully pursued. The expenditure was also treated as if it was unnecessary. That should not be the approach. Everywhere, when big schemes are mooted, there must be a proper enquiry, and the enquiry should not be shirked. Today we may be financially weak, we may not have enough funds, but suddenly some aid may come from somewhere and the scheme can readily be put into operation only if the aspects of it have already been considered and a kind of report is available before the country. That it how many schemes have been taken up. At one time the development of the port in Orissa and iron ore export were never considered practicable, but suddenly Japanese aid in a particular form was available, and therefore we find it is being developed. When things are like that, we should not rule out the possibility of some windfall coming from somewhere. Therefore, a nominal sum should always be spent for making a full enquiry. An expenditure of even Rs. 10 lakhs for enquiries concerning the Sethusamudram and Tuticorin major port schemes should not be shirked or avoided.

Reading the report, I was rather sorry to see that the dredger pool system has not yet fructified. It was mentioned by the Estimates Committee also some years ago, and it is rather disappointing that it has not materialised.

It is also regrettable to see that the Minor and Intermediate Ports report is not ready in time when the Third Plan is being drawn up. The non-availability of the report seems to have been taken as an excuse by the Planning Commission to shirk consideration of the matter.

The Ministry's Report also says that Rs. 48 crores which were expected to be used during the Second Plan period have been carried over to the Third Plan. That shows that though the Ministry was enthusiastic at a particular stage, somehow or other at the implementation stage it has failed. That does not show good interest in planning.

Coming back to tourism, I must be permitted to make one other local request and it may not be treated as a very bad example. In Salem District, there is a waterfall in the Cauvery, about 60 feet in height, which is a very beautiful spot. The Cauvery is a fairly big river and there are several other falls also, but it is not easy to have a good bath at such places. The place I mention has a fall of only 60 feet and it is a very good site for tourist traffic. It should be developed as soon as possible. I am sure the Americans and others will find it very interesting. It is called the Hoganekkal falls. The Transport Minister knows about it.

I hope all these things will be considered.

Mr. Chairman: The following are the cut motions relating to the Demands under the Ministry of Transport and Communications which have been selected by hon. Members to be moved. I shall treat them all as moved, if they are otherwise in order.

The hon. Members may now move their cut motions relating to the various Demands under the Ministry of Transport and Communications subject to their being otherwise admissible.

Need to convert extra-departmental sub-post offices into departmental sub-post offices

Shri B. C. Mullick: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Transport and Communications' be reduced by Rs. 100." (79)

Delay in recognising the extra-departmental Postal Association

Shri B. C. Mullick: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Transport and Communications' be reduced by Rs. 100." (80).

Need for providing a guest house for tourists at Ratnagir Hill in Orissa

Shri B. C. Mullick: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Transport and Communications' be reduced by Rs. 100." (81)

Delay in laying the report of the Committee regarding Extra Departmental Staff of the Posts and Telegraphs Department on the Table of the House.

Shri B. C. Mullick: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Transport and Communications' be reduced by Rs. 100." (114)

Question of setting up the Second Shipyard at Cochin

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Transport and Communications' be reduced by Rs. 100." (791)

Problem of reaching self-sufficiency in regard to ship-building and repairing facilities

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Transport and Communications' be reduced by Rs. 100." (792)

Loss of foreign exchange due to freight charges on our Import-Export Trade

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Transport and Communications' be reduced by Rs. 100." (793)

Problem of reaching self-sufficiency in National Shipping Tonnage

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Transport and

[Shri A. K. Gopalan]

Communications' be reduced by Rs. 100." **(794)**

Question of expansion of Cochin Port

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Transport and Communications' be reduced by Rs. 100." (795)

Delay in considering the recommendations of the Committee regarding the extra-departmental postal employees.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Transport and Communications' be reduced by Rs. 100." **(796)**

Need for developing minor ports

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Transport and Communications' be reduced by Rs. 100." (857)

Need for constructing a high tonnage major port at Quilon in Kerala

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Transport and Communications' be reduced by Rs. 100." (858)

Discriminatory treatment to the Trade Unions in the Cochin Port

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Transport and Communications' be reduced by Rs. 100." (859)

Delay in implementing the scheme of decasualisation of labour in the Cochin Port.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Transport and Communications' be reduced by Rs. 100." (860)

Retrenchment of construction workers in the Cochin Port

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Transport and Communications' be reduced by Rs. 100." (861)

Conditions of service of engineering staff and linemen

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Transport and Communications' be reduced by Rs. 100." (869)

Failure to implement the recommendations of the Extra-departmental staff Committee

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Transport and Communications' be reduced by Rs. 100." (870)

Need to have a new Post Office at Kanpur

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Transport and Communications' be reduced by Rs. 100." **(871)**

Conditions of service of the Dock Workers

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Transport and Communications' be reduced by Rs. 100." (872)

Conditions of service of the employees under Civil Aviation Department

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Transport and Communications' be reduced by Rs. 100." (873)

Need to form Whitley Council in P. & T.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Transport and Communications' be reduced by Rs. 100." (874)

Functioning of the P. & T. Board

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Transport and Communications' be reduced by Rs. 100." (875)

Demands of the P. & T. employees arising out of the recommendations of Pay Commission

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Transport and Communications' be reduced by Rs. 100." (876)

Need to have more quarters for P. & T. staff

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Transport and Communications' be reduced by Rs. 100." (877)

Recent change in the trunk call rates

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Transport and Communications' be reduced by Rs. 100." (878)

Proposed increase in the local telephone call rates

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Transport and Communications' be reduced by Rs. 100." (879)

Insufficient attention paid to development of road transport

Shri Bhanja Deo: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Transport and Communications' be reduced by Rs. 100." (926)

Need for giving more inter-State transport permits to the trade-owners for increased inter-regional flow of commodities

Shri Bhanja Deo: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Transport and Communications' be reduced by Rs. 100." (927)

Failure to enter into bilateral arrangements with foreign countries to facilitate availability of foreign exchange for construction of new ships for the Indian Fleet.

Shri Bhanja Deo: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Transport and Communications' be reduced by Rs. 100." (933).

Failure to co-ordinate with the Rail-Sea movements of coal and salt in the coastal areas

Shri Bhanja Deo: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Transport and Communications' be reduced by Rs. 100." (934)

Need to improve the indigenous mode of transport by co-ordinating research with practical application

Shri Bhanja Deo: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Transport and Communications' be reduced by Rs. 100." (936)

Failure to evolve a single point vehicles tax

Shri Bhanja Deo: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Transport and Communications' be reduced by Rs. 100." (937)

Failure to organise road transport centrally, regionally and State-wise in accordance with the recommendations made by the Road Transport Reorganisation Committee

Shri Bhanja Deo: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Transport and Communications' be reduced by Rs. 100." (938)

Failure to implement the recommendations of the Committee appointed to go into the question of improving the inland water transport.

Shri Bhanja Deo: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Transport and Communications' be reduced by Rs. 100." (957)

Failure to regulate inter-State transport

Shri Bhanja Deo: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Transport and Communications' be reduced by Rs. 100." (958)

Delay in the programme for proper co-ordination between rail and road transport in a manner so as not to prejudice the development of motor transport in India

Shri Bhanja Deo: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Transport and Communications' be reduced by Rs. 100." (959)

Failure to evolve policy for placing transport industry on a sound footing

Shri Bhanja Deo: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Transport and Communications' be reduced by Rs. 100." (960)

Upkeep of the telegraph and telephone lines in Orissa

Shri Supakar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department' be reduced by Rs. 100." (46)

Problem of extra-departmental employees

Shri Supakar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department' be reduced by Rs. 100." (47)

Failure to complete the construction of departmental buildings of post offices in Orissa Circle

Shri B. C. Mullick: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department' be reduced by Rs. 100." (82).

Delay in investigating in regard to the opening of new post offices in rural areas

Shri B. C. Mullick: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department' be reduced by Rs. 100." (83)

Question of recruitment of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as linesmen

Shri B. C. Mullick: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department' be reduced by Rs. 100." (84)

Failure to construct the building for the office of the Director of Posts and Telegraphs of Orissa Circle at Bhubaneswar

Shri B. C. Mullick: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department' be reduced by Rs. 100." (85)

Need for opening public call offices in rural areas where telephone lines already exist

Shri B. C. Mullick: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department' be reduced by Rs. 100." (86)

Need to give representation to Members of Parliament belonging to political parties other than Congress on the P. & T Advisory Committee in Orissa Circle

Shri B. C. Mullick: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department' be reduced by Rs. 100." (176)

Need to provide adequate Departmental Staff in the Telegraph-cum-Post offices at Sub-Divisional levels in Orissa

Shri P. G. Deb: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department' be reduced by Rs. 100." (484)

Need to split up the Postal Division of Sambalpur for efficient administration

Shri P. G. Deb: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department' be reduced by Rs. 100." (485)

Need to form a separate Postal Circle fod Kerala

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department' be reduced by Rs. 100." (862)

Need for more co-ordination between Railway and P. & T. Departments

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department' be reduced by Rs. 100." (944)

Need to open more new post offices in rural areas in Second Plan Period

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department' be reduced by Rs. 100." (945)

Need to open more telegraph offices in Ratnagiri District

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department' be reduced by Rs. 100." (946)

Need to undertake building work for post office in Ratnagiri District

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department' be reduced by Rs. 100." (947)

Need to construct an aerodrome at Kazhikode in Kerala

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Aviation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (963)

Need to develop the aerodrome at Cochin

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Aviation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (864)

Need for the disposal of Viking Aircrafts

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Aviation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (865)

Need to develop Chilka lake as a tourist

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Transport and Communications' be reduced by Rs. 100." (797)

Need to develop Konarak as a tourist centre

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Transport and Communications' be reduced by Rs. 100." (798)

Need to provide more facilities to the tourists visiting Bhubaneswar and other places of interest in Orissa

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Transport and Communications' be reduced by Rs. 100." (799)

Need to construct a good hotel in Konark for catering to the needs of foreign tourists

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Transport and Communications' be reduced by Rs. 100." (800)

Need to implement the recommendations of the Inland Water Transport Committee to develop the Water transport facilities in Orissa

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Transport and Communications' be reduced by Rs. 100." (801)

Need for early examination of the report of the Intermediate Ports Development Committee and laying it on the Table of Lok Sabha

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Transport and Communications' be reduced by Rs. 100." (802)

Need to undertake the responsibility of developing Paradip as a major port in the Third Plan

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Transport and Communications' be reduced by Rs. 100." (803)

Need to develop Chilka as a minor port

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Transport and Communications' be reduced by Rs. 100." (804)

Need for dredging rivers of Ratnagiri District

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Transport and Communications' be reduced by Rs. 100." (948)

Delay in taking decision for the construction of Intermediate ports in Konkan Coast

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Transport and Communications' be reduced by Rs. 100." (949)

Failure to check irregularities in ferry steamer passenger service on Konkan Coast

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Transport and Communications' be reduced by Rs. 100." (950)

Failure to undertake development works in the Ratnagiri District coastal ports in Second Plan period

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Transport and Communications' be reduced by Rs. 100." (951)

Need to construct one major port on Konkan Coast as a subsidiary port to Bombay to remove congestion therefrom

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Transport and Communications' be reduced by Rs. 100." (952)

Need for heavy dredging in Bombay harbour

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Transport and Communications' be reduced by Rs. 100." (953)

Need to develop Raygad, Pratapgad and Sindhudurg forts of Shivaji as tourist centres

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Transport and Communications' be reduced by Rs. 100." (954)

Need to give special grant to develop small roads in Ratnagiri District

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Transport and Communications' be reduced by Rs. 100." (955)

Need to change the policy of keeping Civil aviation in the field of public Sector

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Capital Outlay on Civil Aviation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (805)

Development of Paradip Port as major port

Shri B. C. Mullick: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Capital Outlay on Ports' be reduced by Rs. 100." (88)

Delay in construction of a high level bridge across the river Birupa on National Highway No. 5 in Orissa

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Capital Outlay on Ports' be reduced by Rs. 100." (818)

Delay in construction of a high level bridge over the river Mahanadi on National Highway No. 5 in Orissa

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Capital Outlay on Ports' be reduced by Rs. 100." (819)

Need to widen the narrow bridge near Chandanpur in the district of Puri in Orissa on the National Highway No. 5

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Capital Outlay on Ports' be reduced by Rs. 100." (820).

Progress in the construction of National Highways in Kerala

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Capital Outlay on Ports' be reduced by Rs. 100." (867)

Need for expediting the work for the establishment of the second shipyard at Cochin

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Transport and Communications' be reduced by Rs. 100." (868).

Need to draw up the time schedule for various phases of work for the second shipyard at Cochin

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Transport and Communications' be reduced by Rs. 100." (880).

Mr. Chairman: These cut motions are now before the House.

श्री रणवीर सिंह : सभापति महोदय, पंजाब एक सरहदी सूबा है । दिल्ली को अमृतसर से मिलाने के लिये अभी एक ही नेशनल हाइवे है जिस के ऊपर बहुत अधिक ट्रैफिक रहता है और इस का नतीजा यह होता है कि वहां एक्सीडेंट बहुत अधिक होते हैं । इस ट्रैफिक को कम किया जाना चाहिये । पंजाब सरकार ने एक प्रोपोजल आप के पास भेजी है और इस की सिफारिश भी की है कि रोहतक को अगर जींद से मिला दिया जाये तो एक आलटरनेटिव रूट मिल सकता है जो नैशनल हाइवे जैसा बनेगा ....

श्री दी० चं० शर्मा : रोहतक जींद वाला हाइव अमृतसर तक कैसे जायेगा ?

श्री० रणवीर सिंह : जिस से सरहदी सूबे में यातायात का प्रोबलैम हल होगा । मैं समझता हूं कि अमृतसर को जोड़ने के लिये यह बहुत जरूरी है कि इस दूसरे नैशनल हाइवे को डिवेलेप किया जाये । बाकी तमाम सड़कें बनी हुई हैं और रोहतक और जींद में भी कोई आठ मील के करीब सड़क बन चुकी है । अब मुश्किल से कोई २०–३० मील की ही सड़क बननी है और इस में से भी पांच छः मील का प्राविजन हो चुका है । इस के बारे में पंजाब सरकार ने आप के पास सिफारिश भेजी है और मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह इस को मंजूर करें और इस सड़क को नैशनल हाईवे में शामिल करें और इस के लिये पैसा दें ।

इस के अलावा मुझे गांवों की सड़कों के बारे में भी कुछ कहना है । इस के लिये ६० लाख रुपया रखा गया है । उस में से अभी तक २० लाख की स्कीम मंजूर हुई है और यह जो बाकी ४० लाख रुपया है इसे दूसरे प्लान में खत्म होना चाहिये था । दूसरे प्लान का अब एक ही साल बाकी है । मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूं कि बेशक हमारा देश बहुत बड़ा है मगर अगर आप को कोई सड़क

दूसरी जगह पर न मिले तो मैं अपने जिले में, अपनी रोहतक की कन्स्टिट्युएंसी में २०-३० लाख की लागत से बनने वाली सड़कें दे सकता हूं और आप वहां सड़कें बना सकते हैं। इस में जो पार्टिसिपेशन की शक्ल है, पंजाब सरकार अगर उस को न भी देना चाहे तो हमारे देहात जो हैं, वे इस को देने के लिये तैयार होंगे ।

श्री जांगड़े (बिलासपुर) श्रमदान के जरिये ?

चौ० रणबीर सिंह : श्रमदान नहीं, अगर नकद की भी आवश्यकता हो तो नकद भी हम देने के लिये तैयार हैं ।

यह महकमा कमर्शियल महकमा है और इस के ऊपर १२१ करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा की रकम लगी हुई है ।

19·43 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

लेकिन इस का जो सिस्टम है वह रेलवे से दूसरा है । रिन्यूअल्ज का जितना पैसा रेलवे में से और जिस परसेंटेज से निकाला जाता है अभी तक इस महकमे से उस तरह से पैसा निकाला नहीं जाता है । यही नहीं इस महकमे का जो पी० एंड टी० डिपार्टमेंट है उस के तीन अंग हैं । एक डाक का है, एक टेलीफोन का है और तीसरा तार का है । डाक का और तार का महकमा घाटे का है । टेलीफोन का ही महकमा है जिस से कुछ आमदनी होती है । अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस महकमे के ऊपर पता नहीं क्या इसलिये कि मंत्री महोदय को लोग कमजोर समझते हैं, वित्त मंत्रालय का भी कुछ हमला होता है और कुछ हमला रेलवे मंत्रालय का होता है । जब पैसा देने की बात आती है तो इस महकमे को बहुत कम रकम दी जाती है । जहां तक रोड ट्रांस्पोर्ट का ताल्लुक है, उस के ऊपर, इंजन के ऊपर टैक्स बढ़ाया गया है, डीजल के ऊपर टैक्स बढ़ाया गया है और यही नहीं कई दूसरे महकमे भी इस के पीछे लगे हुए हैं । इन में से एक महकमा फार्वर्ड मार्किट कमिशन का है । अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूं कि रोहतक के अन्दर गुड़ का बड़ा भारी सट्टा होता था और उससे टेलीफोन डिपार्टमेंट को लाखों रुपये साल की आमदनी होती थी । हालांकि वहां पर अगर कागजात के हिसाब किताब को देखा जाय और दूसरे स्थानों से, उत्तर प्रदेश के स्थानों से उस का मुकाबला किया जाय तो पता चलेगा कि पंजाब के अन्दर गुड़ के लिये सब से बड़ी मंडी है और कमिशन ने इस बात को माना भी है । लेकिन कागजी देर दार की वजह से इस महकमे को काफी नुक्सान हो रहा है । यही नहीं, आप को जान कर ताज्जुब होगा कि ट्रांस्पोर्ट के महकमे के ऊपर भी कई किस्म के हमले किये जाते हैं । अभी पंजाब गवर्नमेंट से हुक्म निकला है—मुझे मालूम नहीं उन्हें ऐसा हुक्म निकालने का कोई अधिकार भी है या नहीं—कि जहां कहीं शूगर फैक्ट्री है उस के १५ मील के रेडियस के अन्दर गुड़ को बाहर नहीं ले जाया जा सकता है और यह तब जब कि वहां पर गुड़ बनाने की ममानियत नहीं है । रोहतक गुड़ का बहुत बड़ा सेंटर है, वहां पर लाखों मन गुड़ पड़ा हुआ है । ट्रांसपोर्ट के महकमे का सहारा लेते हैं, उनको इमदाद यहां से कुछ कम मिलती है या दूसरे महकमे वाले इस महकमे को दबाना चाहत हैं इसलिए यह सब होता है । मैं चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय जरा हौसला करें और उसका मुकाबला करें ।

इसके अलावा मैं पोस्टल सेविंग बैंकों के देहातों में खोले जाने के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं । वे देहातों में खुलने चाहियें । वहां पर इनको न खोलने का रीजन यह दिया जाता यह कि वहां पुलिस नहीं है । इसका क्या मतलब है कि पहले वहां थाना बनेगा, उसके बाद वहां सेविंग बैंक खुलेगा । आज भी वहां मनीआर्डर का रुपया जाता है । जिस हद तक रुपया जाता है, जिस हद तक रुपया ले जाने

[चौ० रणवीर सिंह]

वाला ले जा सकता है, उस हद तक आप वहां पोस्टल सेविंग बैंक क्यों नहीं खोलते हैं। आप कोई हद मुकर्रर कर सकते हैं। इसमें क्या आपत्ति है?

आपका महकमा व्यापार का महकमा है। टेलीफोन भी आपके महकमे का एक अंग है जो कि आमदनी देने वाला है। जब आप इसको बढ़ाते हैं तो जरूरी है कि सारे देश के अन्दर आप इसको बढ़ायें और देहातों के अन्दर भी यह सुविधा दें। इसके लिए कोई फार्मुला बनना चाहिये जिससे ठीक तरीके से वह आगे बढ़ सके। दूसरे भी कई महकमे हैं जैसे बिजली का महकमा है वहां पर ऐसा होता है, हालांकि वह भी एक व्यापार का महकमा है। लेकिन इसको जब बढ़ाया जाता है तो बजाय इसके कि कमर्शियल आधार पर इसको बढ़ाया जाए, कोई कमर्शियल फार्मुला हो, इसको मिनिस्ट्री या कमेटी के ऊपर छोड़ दिया जाता है जिसका नतीजा होता है कि घाटा होता है। मुझे मालूम नहीं कि प्रायोरिटी का क्या तरीका है। रोहतक की बात मैं जानता हूं। वहां एक इम्प्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट है। उसके अफसरों ने कहा है कि हमको टेलीफोन नहीं मिलता है। उसी तरह से वहां एक आनरेरी रजिस्ट्रार हैं जिन को कोई तनख्वाह नहीं मिलती है, सरकारी काम करते हैं उनको भी टेलीफोन नहीं मिल सका है। प्रायोरिटी का कोई तरीका तो होना चाहिये। महकमे को देखना चाहिय कि कम से कम जो सरकारी काम है वह तो न रुके। जो महकमे जरूरी महकमे समझे जाते हैं, उनको टेलीफोन की सुविधा तो मिलनी ही चाहिये। रोहतक में लाइन बिछी हुई है, नई लाइन बिछाने का कोई सवाल पैदा नहीं होता लेकिन फिर भी प्रेशर का ताल्लुक है, प्रायोरिटी का ताल्लुक है, कोई न कोई कमर्शियल या दूसरा फार्मुला तो होना ही चाहिये जिस के मुताबिक काम आगे बढ़ सके और इस महकमे के दूसरे दो अंगों को जो घाटा होता है वह कम हो सके। इस सुविधा को देहातों तक पहुंचाना भी बहुत जरूरी है। चाहे देहात कितना ही छोटा क्यों न हों, आज की सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है कि वहां पर रहने वालों को डाक तार की सुविधायें मिलें। जिन देहातों की आबादी पांच हजार से ऊपर की है, वहां तो तार का इंतिजाम अवश्य होना चाहिए, तार का प्रसार होना चाहिये। वह इस तरीके से हो कि हर देहात जिस की आबादी पांच हजार की है, उसको उससे जोड़ दिया जाए। इस देश के अन्दर अगर केवल व्यापारिक नुक्तेनिगाह से भी देखा जाए आमदनी और घाटे के नुक्तेनिगाह से भी देखा जाए तो कुछ साल के बाद आपको आमदनी होना शुरू हो सकती है और तब घाटे की बात नहीं रहेगी। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि इस मंत्रालय को जरा हौसला करना चाहिये, रेलवे मंत्रालय से मुकाबला करना चाहिये, वित्त मंत्रालय से मुकाबला करना चाहिये। हालांकि वित्त मंत्रालय से कुछ लेने की बात होती है लेकिन यह महकमा तो देता भी है इस वास्ते इसको जरा हौसले से काम लेना चाहिये। इस मंत्रालय को चारों ओर से जो हमले हो रहे हैं, फार्वर्ड मार्किट कमिशन इत्यादि की ओर से हमले हो रहे हैं, उनका मुकाबला करने के लिए तैयार रहना चाहिये, इतना ही मेरा निवेदन है।

Mr. Speaker: I notice that a number of hon. Members have spoken and taken part in the debate. At any rate those hon. Members who spoke must be present here. It is not that their voices alone should be heard. They must be here and know what the reaction of the other hon. Members is. They are doing an injustice to this House. The hon. Members who are here will communicate to them or let them know. I will repeat it tomorrow.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Shri Samanta is here.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Gopalan here.

Shri Nagi Reddy (Anantapur): Sir, Shri Gopalan had urgent work and so he told me he was busy.

Mr. Speaker: What about Shri Bhanja Deo? What about Shri Narasimhan?

Shri Narasimhan: I have spoken, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: I am only complaining against those hon. Members who speak and go away.

Shri Narasimhan: No, Sir. I have come back.

* * * *

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Members are being watched through the length and breadth of the country and we must behave like responsible people.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya (West Dinajpur): Ultimately, the hon. Speaker in the Chair, the Minister here and the hon. Member who speaks will make a meeting.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berhampore): Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to focus the attention of the hon. Members to the serious danger facing the port of Calcutta owing to years of negligence and a sense of complacency and also a policy of drift that has been pursued by the Commissioners of the port of Calcutta and also by the Government with regard to the conservancy of the navigation channel of lower Hooghly. I might mention about a statement that was made by the hon. Minister of Shipping the other day in reply to a question that the Government was alive to the situation and that they will take all possible steps to save the port of Calcutta. But unfortunately, I can definitely show from the Government reports, that Government have done nothing with regard to the three lines of policy that should have been initiated in order to save the port. Already the Calcutta port is [illegible] killed. It is smothered and choked of life and it will be no surprise if in the course of the next four or five years it is completely immobilised.

The unique feature of the Calcutta port is that it is a riverine port. Below Calcutta, there are 122 miles of the Hooghly river where there are about 14 bars which prevent ships of very high draught to come into the port safely, and the governing bar, I may say, is the well-known Balari bar below Diamond Harbour.

So far as this Balari Bar is concerned, I have found from the reports of the Transport Ministry that it is only since last year—that is in the report of 1958-59—that some concern is expressed about the condition of navigation over the Balari Bar. In the reports before that there is no mention. Even then, the steps so far taken for improving the condition of Balari Bar over these two years have been hardly satisfactory. In 1957-58 report which was placed before us last year, it was said:

> "In recent months the Balari Bar in the Hooghly before Diamond Harbour has deteriorated considerably."

Again, in the report that has been submitted to us this year it has been said that the condition of the Balari Bar was not satisfactory during the year under review. But to get an idea as to what is the condition over the Balari Bar I might cite certain figures. Up to the year 1944 the water level over Balari Bar was 15 Ft. to 17' 6". In 1945 it was 13 Ft. In 1952 it was 12 Ft. In 1955 it was 10 Ft. In 1957 it was 8 Ft. 3 inches. After intensive dredging we are now having a level from 7 Ft. to 9 Ft. 3". That also depends upon the season during which this dredging is undertaken.

Dredging is, of course, one of the obvious methods, obvious steps, that you can take in fighting with these bars. But what is the equipment with which the Government is fighting this menace of bars. They have only a fleet of four suction dredgers, and out of these four—the Government report itself says that the existing suction

[illegible] Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri]

dredger fleet of the Commissioners of the Port of Calcutta consists of four vessels—two of which are very old and require early replacement or extensive repairs. That means they have been reduced to a fleet of only two dredgers. We have to bear in mind that the Port authorities are fighting 14 bars with only two dredgers and no other method is either tried or thought of. Similar problems have confronted other ports in the world. Although Calcutta Port is unique, it is not the only port which is confronted with these conditions. I might cite the case of New Orleans Port or the conditions of river Mississippi. There, the United States Government have employed a new method by which the width of a river is reduced and the scouring effect, both of the tides and of the headwaters coming from above, is increased, and that is done by the construction of a parrallel fascine mattresses jetties formed of fascine mattresses weighted with stone and capped with rouble and concrete. I do not know why our Government and our Port Commissioners and our experts have never given thought whether such measures can be adopted in improving the Hooghly Channel.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will continue tomorrow.

19.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, March 23, 1960|Chaitra 3, 1882 (Saka).

[*Tuesday, March 22, 1960 (Chaitra 2, 1882 (Saka)*]

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1035	Displaced persons from Pak-occupied Kashmir.	7215
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1315	Electric fans	7219—20
1316	Copper brass sheets	7220
1317	Treatment of block as the unit of planning	7220
1318	Cosmic Ray Research Station, Gulmarg	7221
1319	Code of Discipline	7221—22
1320	Employees, State Insurance Scheme	7222
1321	Coffee plantation in Andhra Pradesh	7222
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WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	*Subject*	COLUMNS
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1328	Export of electric fans	7228
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1330	Export of jute goods	7229–30
1331	Indian embassy in Rawalpindi	7230
1332	Craftsmen	7230–31
1333	Non-Indian language broadcasts on A.I.R.	7231
1334	Forged passports	7231
1335	Production of Handloom cloth	7231–32
1336	Housing schemes in U.P., Rajasthan and Punjab	7232
1337	Manufacture of sewing machines	7233–34
1338	Export of cotton piece goods	7234
1339	Occupation of Barmer Lands by Pakistanis	7234–35
1340	Export of textiles to U.K.	7235
1341	Pharmaceutical and drug industry	7235–36
1342	Cost of production of tea	7236
1343	100 K. W. transmitters of A.I.R.	7236–37
1344	Violation of Indian border near Kutch	7237–38
1345	Roads in Defence Colony in Delhi	7238
1346	Plot for hospital in Defence colony	7238–39
1347	Sindri Fertilizar Factory	7239–40
1348	Import Advisory Council	7240
1349	Electronic equipment	7240–41
1350	Pashmina wool	7241
1351	Committees appointed by Government	7241–42
1352	Atlas on Northern frontier of India	7242
1353	Ambar charkha training	7242–43
1354	Consumer price index numbers	7243–44
1355	Industrical Estate near Mangalore	7244
1356	Manufacture of diesel oil engine	7244
1357	Tourist visas	7245–46

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

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PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 7246–47

(1) A copy of the letter dated the 19th March, 1960 from the Prime Minister of China to the Prime Minister of India

(2) A copy of the Annual Report of the Hindustan Shipyard Limited for the year 1958-59 alongwith the Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon under sub-section (1) of Section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956.

(3) A copy of each of the following papers:—

(*i*) Annual Report of the National Small Industries Corporation Limited for the year 1958-59 along with the Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of Section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956.

(*ii*) A Review by the Government of the working of the above corporation.

(4) A copy of each of the following papers:—

(*i*) Revised Estimates for the year 1959-60 and Budget Estimates for the year 1960-61 of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation under Section 36 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948.

(*ii*) (*a*) Notification No. G.S.R. 312 dated the 12th March, 1960, under sub-section (2) of Section 4 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952.

(*b*) Notification No. G.S.R. 313 dated the 12th March, 1960 issued under sub-section (3)(*b*) of Section 1 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952.

REPORT OF ESTIMATES COMMITTEE PRESENTED 7247–48

Seventy-eighth Report was presented.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE 7248

Shri S. M. Banerjee called the attention of the Minister of Commerce and Industry to

COLUMNS

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE —*contd.*

the closure of aluminium factories at Shahdara (Delhi) and unemployment resulting therefrom.

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah) made a statement in regard thereto.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS . 7249—7454

(*i*) Further discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture was concluded and the Demands were voted in full.

COLUMNS

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS —*contd.*

(*ii*) Discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Transport and Communications commenced. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1960/CHAITRA 3, 1882 (SAKA)—

Further discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Transport and Communications and voting of the demands.

GMGIPND—LS II—434 (Ai) LS—8-4-60—950.